New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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JUNE 1989

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Number 294 Based on data through June 9, 1989

The graphs found in *Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States* have been omitted and will be reintroduced when revised.

The Economic Situation in the Nation and the State 2

Economic Briefs 6

Occupational Outlook for Regions and Areas in New Jersey: 2000 9

The New Jersey UI Reemployment Demonstration Project 16

The 1989 Job Outlook For College Graduates 20

Statistical Section S-1

New Jersey Economic Indicators is published monthly and distributed without charge, to those wishing to receive it, by the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Analysis, CN 056, Trenton, N.J. 08625-0056. It is prepared with the cooperation of other State and Federal agencies. Material appearing here may be reprinted without permission, but it would be appreciated if appropriate credit were given.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

THE NATION

The national economy continued to grow at a moderate rate during April and early May. Weakness persisted in housing and some types of nonresidential building, reflecting the impact of high interest rates and excess capacity in some parts of the country, but consumer spending moved up following a sluggish first quarter and the economy continued to be boosted by increased business investment in new equipment and strong export demand. As a result, employment and income advanced to new highs and unemployment remained little changed at 5.2% as of the second week in May, only fractionally above the 15-year low of 5.0% attained two months earlier.

Growth has slowed since the beginning of 1989, a welcomed development to the Federal Reserve Board and inflation-wary business analysts. According to revised estimates recently released by the U.S. Commerce Department, gross national product (GNP) climbed at an annual rate of 4.3% during the first quarter instead of 5.5% as previously reported. Superficially, this was still a robust increase. However, when fluctuations in the farm sector caused by last summer's drought and its aftermath are excluded, the growth rate was only 1.8%, about half as much as during the final three months of 1988. Business investment and exports remained very strong, but the rate of increase of consumer spending slowed markedly and declines were recorded in both homebuilding and federal government outlays.

More current indicators reveal no significant departures from the recent slowing trend. Housing starts declined further in April to an annual rate of only 1,361,000, except for December 1987 their lowest volume in more than six years. Consumer spending accelerated during early Spring as auto sales partially rebounded from a first quarter slump. This occurred because of special sales incentives by auto manufacturers, however, and is unlikely to be sustained. Industrial production increased by 0.4% in April, thanks to continued strong demand for business equipment, stepped up auto assemblies and moderately expanded output of other consumer goods and materials. The underlying industrial growth rate has been slowing, however, and most analysts expect this to continue.

Widening evidence of slower economic growth, as well as a substantial upturn in the value of the dollar that could undermine the progress that has been made towards reducing the nation's foreign trade deficit, has led to increased pressure on the Federal Reserve to relax its tight money policy. Understandably, it has been reluctant to do so in the face of annual inflation rates of 9.4% for producers' prices during the first five

months of this year and 6.7% for consumer prices during the first four months. Though the Fed has permitted market interest rates to edge down somewhat in recent weeks, the future course of monetary policy is uncertain.

The Fed is confronted with a difficult dilemma. If it relaxes credit too soon, inflation could accelerate and even harsher medicine could become necessary later. If it waits too long, high interest rates and a continued rise in the value of the dollar could choke off business investment and export demand, deepen the construction slowdown and precipitate a recession. It could achieve the "soft landing" it is seeking if it reads the crystal ball correctly. This will not be easy, however, and therefore risks of an actual business downturn sometime within the next year or two must be considered fairly high.

THE STATE

The pace of business expansion in New Jersey continued to ease during early Spring, mirroring national developments. Hiring fell short of seasonal expectations in both March and April, at least partly because of the State's tightest labor market conditions in two decades, and there was further evidence of emerging softness in construction, consumer spending and the rate of new business formation that could portend somewhat less buoyant business activity during the period ahead. Also, though total unemployment remains extremely low, claims for unemployment insurance have been running ahead of their year-ago levels since the beginning of March.

According to the latest monthly survey of employers conducted by the N.J. Department of Labor, about 60,000 workers were added to the payrolls of nonfarm establishments from February to April as milder weather brought with it the usual quickening of construction activity, retail trade and demand for various types of consumer and business services. Hiring was about 7,000 less than normal for this time of the year, however, with the result that the *seasonally adjusted* nonfarm wage and salary employment level edged down over the two-month period from a record 3,692,200 to an estimated 3,685,000. Most of the hiring shortfall reflected recruitment difficulties in trade and services, some further job losses in manufacturing and retrenchment by the state and some local government agencies.

The dwindling supply of students and other young persons to meet the needs of employers during periods of heightened seasonal activity will remain a problem throughout the spring and summer months. As was the case in 1988, this will probably be reflected in temporary cessation of (seasonally adjusted) employment growth until after Labor Day as continued expansion of employment in regular year-round jobs is obscured statistically by the short-fall of seasonal hiring attributable to the short supply of youth. The underlying uptrend of nonseasonal employment will once again be evident in the fall.

Though the seasonally adjusted employment decline over the past couple of months is misleading as an indicator of New Jersey's economic health because of the manner in which seasonal patterns have been distorted by labor supply constraints, there is no doubt that the underlying

growth rate has been slowing down. As of April, nonfarm jobholding was up about 45,000 from a year earlier, less than half the unsustainable average gain of 97,800 per year during the 1982-1987 period when the economy was rebounding from the last recession and unemployment was declining steeply from a near double-digit level. This easing of the growth rate was inevitable once the economy began to approach full employment.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) recently announced that New Jersey's unemployment rate dropped to only 3.0% during the second week of May, the lowest of any major industrial state. BLS estimates, which have fluctuated between 3% and 4% over the past several months, are subject to a large margin of error for any given month and the rate for May probably errs on the low side. A 3.6% average for the first five months of 1989 (down from 3.8% for all of 1988) is probably closer to the mark, however. This is a peacetime low and probably the best that can be expected for the foreseeable future. Therefore, employment growth during the period ahead will be limited to what can be supported out of new entrants to the labor market, stepped-up commutation from other states and increased multiple jobholding by those who are already employed.

The past six and one-half years of sustained and strong business expansion not only had to ultimately encounter labor supply constraints, but sooner or later it also had to lose some of its momentum on the demand side since the torrid pace of business formations, new construction and consumer demand coming out of the last recession could not be sustained indefinitely. Though weakness on the demand side is not yet the principal cause of New Jersey's slower employment growth, there are increased indications that the gap between supply and demand may be narrowing. Signs of this include the following:

- After soaring by 140% from 1982 to 1986, construction contract awards have dropped from a monthly average of $741.9 million in 1986 to only $615.7 million (seasonally adjusted) during the first four months of 1989, a decline of 17%. The reversal would be more pronounced if the data were adjusted for inflation and if it were not for the fact that continued expansion of public works projects has partially offset the impact of sharply reduced contracts for new homes and nonresidential buildings. This has not yet caused a downturn of construction employment, apparently because of the substantial amount of previously committed work in the pipeline. The pace of new hiring has slowed in this sector, however, and at least some actual decline has to be considered a possibility if current trends continue.
- Retail sales by New Jersey outlets have leveled off since last summer and as of the first quarter of 1989 were up only 0.4% from a year earlier. This follows extraordinarily strong gains that averaged 8.7% annually from 1982 to 1988. The recent easing of consumer spending in New Jersey is consistent with national trends and has been most pronounced in durable goods, especially purchases of new cars. New passenger car registrations, which climbed by 72% from a monthly average of 26,665 in 1981 to 45,956 in 1986, have dropped sharply over the past 2 1/2 years and averaged only 35,448 during the first quarter (seasonally adjusted).
- Though still strong by historical standards, the 8,425 new businesses incorporating in New Jersey during the first quarter was down about 7% from the same period a year earlier. New charters had increased 2.6% from 1987 to 1988, but this followed a 3.9% drop from the record volume of 1986. Business failures data are not yet available for 1989, but bankruptcies totaled 860 in 1988, up 15% from 1987.
- It appears increasingly unlikely that there will be any significant rebound of factory employment in New Jersey during 1989. Job losses in this sector have turned into a trickle over the past year when compared with the huge losses that occurred earlier in the decade. It had been

hoped, however, that there would have been at least some modest upturn by now, considering the recovery of factory employment that has been in progress nationally since late 1986. With slower industrial growth anticipated nationally for the period immediately ahead, probably the best that can now be expected is for the recent stabilization of manufacturing employment to continue.

- Despite the fact that New Jersey's total unemployment rate has averaged slightly less in 1989 than in 1988, claims for unemployment insurance have edged up over the past several months. During the 13-week period ending May 27, the number of weeks of benefits claimed was 13.7% greater than during the same period a year earlier. The increase, which was concentrated among construction workers and individuals laid off by service-sector employers, could be an early indicator of emerging softness in the economy.

In sum, the New Jersey economy is still pointing upwards if allowance is made for the recent shortfall of seasonal hiring attributable to the tight labor market. Labor supply constraints have slowed the underlying employment growth rate, however, and there also are indications that the 6 1/2-year business expansion may be losing some of its steam. Growth is likely to continue in New Jersey as long as policymakers can head off a recession nationally, but it will probably be considerably less buoyant than it has been in recent years and limited to the service sectors.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted)						Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For	Series	Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$170,486	$166,856	$157,346	3rd Qtr. '88	Personal Income (millions)**	S-22	+ 9.4	+ 7.5
$4,942	$4,950	$5,077	Mar '89	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 0.4	+ 4.5
2,525	3,141	2,925	Mar '89	New Business Incorp. (number)	S-16	- 6.6	+ 1.9
50	65	67	Dec '88	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+15.1	- 6.6
2,371	2,640	3,611	Mar	Dwelling Units Authorized (number)	S-20	-11.5	- 4.4
$734.3	$575.4	$618.5	Apr	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	- 6.7	- 2.1
$336.7	$226.7	$342.5	Apr	Residential	S-18	-20.6	- 0.5
$213.8	$201.7	$186.8	Apr	Nonresidential	S-18	- 3.4	- 2.8
$183.8	$147.0	$89.2	Apr	Nonbuilding*		+30.0	- 4.8
3,685.0	3,688.1	3,639.9	Apr	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 1.5	+ 3.4
661.7	662.1	667.0	Apr	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 0.8	+ 2.0
3,023.3	3,026.0	2,972.9	Apr	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 2.0	+ 3.7
161	120	143	Apr	Total Unemployment (thous.)	S- 4	+ 0.8	- 6.1
4.0	3.0	3.6	Apr	Percent of Labor Force	S- 6	- -	- -
76.3	68.3	65.8	Mar	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	+ 4.1	-2.9
2.2	2.0	1.9	Mar	Percent of Covered Employment	S-24	- -	- -
41.1	41.0	41.1	Apr	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
$11.21	$11.18	$10.80	Apr	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-33	+ 3.8	+ 3.0
$459.61	$460.62	$442.80	Apr	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-31	+ 4.0	+ 3.1

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.

* Not seasonally adjusted

** (Latest Month-3rd Qtr. '88) (Month Ago-2nd Qtr. '88) (Year Ago-3rd Qtr. '87)

Economic Briefs

1987 PER CAPITA INCOME FOR NEW JERSEY COUNTIES

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) recently released data which showed that the top five New Jersey counties in terms of 1987 per capita personal income were: Somerset ($27,306); Bergen ($25,845); Morris ($25,474); Hunterdon ($25,409); and Monmouth ($22,004). The Somerset County figure was approximately 34% higher than the comparable state figure ($20,321), and 76% above the national estimate ($15,484). Other counties with per capita incomes above the state figure were Union ($21,924), Middlesex ($20,828), Atlantic ($20,766), and Mercer ($20,554). More recent data, available only at the statewide level, show that per capita income in New Jersey climbed further from $20,321 in 1987 to $21,882 in 1988.

County Per Capita Personal Income

Estimated 1987 per capita personal income ranged from $13,780 in Cumberland County to $27,306 in Somerset. Counties with the lowest per capita incomes were generally from the southern portion of the state, with the exception of Hudson County. The highest per capita incomes tended to be in the northern and central parts of the state, except for Atlantic County.

Among the 10 highest ranking counties, Monmouth County moved ahead of Union County as the fifth ranked county, while Mercer County slipped below Atlantic County to the ninth position. The only change among the five counties with the lowest per capita income was that Hudson County slipped below Gloucester County as the 19th ranked county in 1987.

Per Capita Personal Income Growth

All 21 New Jersey counties experienced growth in per capita personal income from 1986 to 1987. Salem County was the only county to exhibit a growth rate below the national average. Additionally, most New Jersey counties shared in the national increase in growth rates in 1987.

Bergen County exhibited the greatest percentage increase (8.8%) in per capita personal income from 1986 to 1987, 0.8% above the New Jersey figure (8.0%), and nearly three percentage points above the national increase of 6.0%. Traditionally, Morris County has exhibited the longest record of per capita personal income growth in New Jersey, growing at a rate above that of the State as a whole since 1970. From 1986 to 1987, Morris County grew at a rate of 8.7%. Other counties which experienced rates of growth higher than the State's were: Union (8.6%); Essex (8.4%); Hudson (8.4%); Sussex (8.4%); and Passaic (8.3%). The county with the smallest increase in per capita personal income was Salem County (4.4%).

Definitions

Personal Income is the income of residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after the deduction of personal contributions to old age and survivors insurance, government retirement and other social insurance programs, but before the deduction of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from business, government (federal, state, local and foreign), households and institutions. It consists of wages and salaries (in cash and in kind), various types of supplementary earnings termed "other labor incomes" (the largest item being employer contributions to private pension, welfare and workers' compensation funds), proprietors' income (farm and nonfarm), the latter including the income of independent professional and producer cooperatives, rental income of persons, dividends, personal interest income and government and business transfer payments (in general, consisting of disbursements to persons for services not currently rendered).

Per Capita Personal Income is the total personal income of the residents of a given area (for the year) divided by the resident population of the area. In computing per capita income for the counties, BEA uses U.S. Bureau of the Census county population estimates as of July 1 of the respective year.

Data Availability And Comparability

In addition to total and per capita personal income estimates, BEA publishes much of the intermediate data used in arriving at the estimates. These items include: personal income by major sources, farm income and expenditures, transfer payments by major sources, and earnings by type and broad industrial sources. County estimates are released in April, approximately 16 months after the end of the reference year.

Annual state figures are released in preliminary form about four months after the close of the reference year and with revisions and greater detail in August of each year for the preceding calendar year.

It should be noted that the county per capita personal income estimates for the United States and New Jersey differ from the figures released in the state personal income estimates in April 1989. This is due to the use of provisional population estimates in determining state personal income estimates, whereas the county estimates of personal income are produced using revised population estimates. The revised 1987 state personal income estimate to be released in August 1989 will reflect the use of the revised 1987 population estimates.

The New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) has prepared a computer diskette containing the BEA personal income estimates for New Jersey and the 21 counties. Copies of the diskette are available by sending a check or money order for $10 payable to the New Jersey Department of Labor to: **New Jersey State Data Center, NJ Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388.** The data are also available on the NJSDC/BIDC electronic bulletin board. Printouts of the data will be available for review at all New Jersey State Data Center network agencies, as well as the 42 state depository libraries.

NEW JERSEY REMAINS SECOND IN 1988 PER CAPITA INCOME

According to the recently released personal income data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), New Jersey ranked second in the nation behind Connecticut in per capita income in 1988 at $21,882. This figure is approximately 33% above the national figure of $16,444. New Jersey moved into second place in 1986 after holding the third spot from 1982 to 1985. As shown below, Maryland displaced New York from the top five states, while Alaska rose to the fourth position.

Top Five States: Per Capita Income

	Dollars	Rank	
	1988	1987	1988
Connecticut	$22,761	1	1
New Jersey	21,882	2	2
Massachusetts	20,701	3	3
Alaska	19,514	5	4
Maryland	19,314	6	5

Twenty-six states shared in the growing rate of increase of the nation's per capita income in 1988. For the nation, per capita income increased 6.2%, up from 6.0% in 1987. The gap between the highest income region – New England – and the lowest income region – Rocky Mountain – was wider than in any year since 1969. The Rocky Mountain region slipped into last place becoming the first region to record a per capita income below the Southeast region, which had been last since BEA began estimating regional per capita income in 1929.

According to BEA, there were two major factors contributing to New Jersey's second highest ranking in the nation. The first was the large increase in payrolls in private services, wholesale trade and the financial/insurance/real estate industry. The second major factor was that population growth remained below the national average, due in part to relatively high housing costs, which discouraged workers from migrating to the state despite increased job opportunities.

Definitions

Personal income is the income of residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after the deduction of personal contributions to old age and survivors insurance, government retirement and other social insurance programs, but before the deduction of income and other personal taxes. It in-

cludes income received from business, government (federal, state, local and foreign), households and institutions. It consists of wages and salaries (in cash and in kind), various types of supplementary earnings termed "other labor incomes" (the largest item being employer contributions to private pension, welfare and workers' compensation funds), proprietors' income (farm and nonfarm), the latter including the income of independent professional and producer cooperatives, rental income of persons, dividends, personal interest income and government and business transfer payments (in general, consisting of disbursements to persons for services not currently rendered).

Nonfarm personal income is total personal income less farm labor and proprietors' income.

Per capita personal income is the total personal income of the residents of a given area (for the year) divided by the resident population of the area as of July 1.

Additional data on state personal income and per capita income appear in the April issue of the Survey of Current Business (SCB), a monthly journal of the BEA. The SCB is available from the **Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.** First class mail: annual subscription $25 domestic, $31.25 foreign; single issue $5.00 domestic, $6.25 foreign. The SCB may be reviewed at any federal depository library.

Personal income data for New Jersey from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis are also available on diskette for $10 from the **New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388.**

Occupational Outlook for Regions and Areas in New Jersey: 2000

by
Robert Vaden
Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research

Statewide occupational employment projections published in November 1988 showed almost 765,000 new jobs being created from 1986 to 2000, representing an increase of 21%[1]. Although all major occupational groups are expected to increase, service employment is expected to lead with a gain of 34%, followed by white-collar jobs with a gain of 24% and blue-collar employment with a gain of 9%.[2]

Not surprisingly, these different growth rates reflect a shift in the state's employment toward white-collar and service jobs and away from blue-collar employment. White-collar occupations, which made up 56.6% of 1986 employment, will account for 57.9% of 2000 employment. Service workers, which made up 15% of 1986 employment, will increase to 16.6% of 2000 employment. Blue-collar employment's share will decline from 28.4% of 1986 employment to 25.5% of 2000 projected employment (See Table 1).

These shifts toward white-collar and service occupations go hand-in-hand with industry shifts from goods-producing industries, such as manufacturing, to service-producing industries such as trade, finance/insurance/real estate and the subcategory "services." As a whole, manufacturing, construction and mining (bastions of blue-collar employment) are projected to decline overall from 1986 to 2000. Small gains in construction and mining will not offset the expected decline in manufacturing.

In contrast, relatively fast growth is projected for service-producing industries, which employ large numbers of white-collar and service workers. These same trends hold at the regional and labor area level within the state. As Table 1 shows, in all regions and labor areas, white-collar and service employment are expected to grow faster than blue-collar employment during the 1986-2000 period. Furthermore, those areas which have high concentrations of white-collar and service employment tend to have higher-than-average overall growth rates. For example, overall growth rates ranged from 34% in the Atlantic/Cape May Labor Area to a low of 14% in the Essex/Hudson Labor Area. In 1986, service employment provided about 45% of the jobs in the Atlantic/Cape May Labor Area but only 14% of the jobs in the Essex/Hudson Labor Area.

This article examines differences in the occu-

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1 See *Employment Projections, Volume II: Occupational Outlook for New Jersey and Selected Areas, 1986-2000.*

2 Service workers include persons working in food preparation, building cleaning, and protective service occupations. White collar include managerial professional, sales, and clerical workers. Blue collar occupations include construction workers, laborers, motor vehicle operators, and machine operators.

pational make-up of New Jersey's regions and labor areas and highlights growth trends and developments affecting occupational employment in 2000.

LABOR AREA DATA

The State has been divided into four regions for analytical purposes. The regions have been created by combining the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) labor areas which are made up of one or more contiguous counties, into regions. Under JTPA, the state has been divided into 10 labor areas; six differ from Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) designated by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget for purposes of planning and economic analysis. The regions for this analysis are composed of the following counties.

Northern New Jersey
- Bergen/Passaic Counties
- Essex/Hudson Counties
- Middlesex/Union Counties
- Morris/Sussex/Warren Counties

Coastal New Jersey
- Atlantic/Cape May Counties
- Monmouth/Ocean Counties

Central New Jersey
- Mercer County
- Hunterdon/Somerset Counties

Southern New Jersey
- Camden/Burlington Counties
- Salem/Cumberland/Gloucester Counties

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY REGION

The Northern Region is the largest of the four regions, providing almost two-thirds of all jobs in New Jersey. It is also the most developed, has the largest share of blue-collar employment among the state's regions and, partially, as a consequence of its size and dependence on manufacturing, is projected to grow at the slowest rate.

During the 1986-2000 period, its close proximity to New York City will continue to make it an attractive alternative for firms moving out of the city or for corporate headquarters, which will spur the growth of white-collar jobs. Over two-thirds of the new jobs created in this region from 1986 to 2000 will be white-collar compared with just under 65% in the state. A brief review of JTPA Labor Areas in Northern New Jersey follows.

Bergen/Passaic

Developments in this labor area are dominated by Bergen County, the county with the greatest employment in the state. The area's high income and close proximity to New York City make it attractive as both a place to work and to live. A prime location, especially for trade and business service industries, employment opportunities in Bergen County will continue to grow for white-collar workers. By the year 2000, nearly 60% of Bergen/Passaic's employment is projected to be in white-collar occupations. Blue-collar occupations will make up only 27% and service occupations only 13% in 2000.

Essex/Hudson

Essex/Hudson is projected to be the slowest growing labor area in the state. A heavy concentration of factory jobs and the economic decline of its central cities have combined to slow employment growth. While Port Newark, Newark Airport and Hudson Waterfront development will stimulate growth, the overall growth rate is still lower for this area than the corresponding growth rates for the region and state. While occupational projections for 2000 show an increase of 25.6% for service workers and a 17.5% increase for white-collar workers, blue-collar workers will increase by only 2.1%.

Middlesex/Union

In both 1986 and 2000, this area will continue to have the second highest concentration of blue-collar workers in the state, ranking behind only the Cumberland/Gloucester/Salem Labor Area. Pharmaceuticals is the largest manufacturing industry in both counties. While job growth in Union County in recent years has been slow, Middlesex County, especially along the Route 1 Corridor, has experienced rapid growth. All occupational groups in Middlesex County are expected to grow at slower rate than the state from 1986 to 2000.

Morris/Sussex/Warren

This labor area is projected to grow the fastest in the Northern Region, surpassing the state average in all major occupational groups. Because of its size, Morris County dominates employment trends in the area, although with more open space Sussex and Warren Counties will be attractive to

developers in the late 1980s and 1990s. Next to Mercer County, this labor area had the second highest concentration of white-collar employment in the state in 1986. Correspondingly, its share of blue-collar and service employment was significantly below that of the rest of the state. Projections for 2000 show increases in the white-collar and service share of employment while the blue-collar employment share will decline.

COASTAL NEW JERSEY REGION

An anticipated growth rate of nearly 30% during the period and a high concentration of service workers make the Coastal Region of New Jersey unique. Propelled by growth in hotel-casinos, other hotels and tourist-related services, this is the fastest growing region in the state. Historically, the Coastal New Jersey Region has had a relatively small share of its work force employed in blue-collar occupations. This region's blue-collar occupations made up only 22.6% of 1986 employment compared with 28.4% for the state. Because of the very slow growth projected for manufacturing, the region's blue-collar share will decline to 20.3% by 2000. However, the projected strong growth in trade and service industries is expected to result in higher-than-average growth in the region's service and white-collar occupations.

Atlantic/Cape May

This area had the highest concentration of employment in service workers (35.3%) and the second lowest concentration in blue-collar occupations (20.5%) among the substate areas in 1986 (see Table 1). The main reasons are the hotel-casinos and other hotels and entertainment centers in Atlantic City as well as the area's relatively small manufacturing sector. White-collar occupations as a share of 1986 employment were noticeably lower in this area than in New Jersey (44.2% vs. 56.6%). Atlantic/Cape May is the only area in which the share of white-collar occupations is expected to decline--although by a small amount. This decline is not due to slow growth in this area's white-collar jobs, which are projected to grow by a vigorous 32% from 1986 to 2000, but because service workers are projected to grow so much faster (46% from 1986 to 2000).

Monmouth/Ocean

Service and white-collar occupations made up a larger share of 1986 employment at the area level than at the state level (18.9% and 57.4% in Monmouth/Ocean versus 15% and 56.6% in New Jersey). The shares of both service occupations and white-collar occupations are projected to rise in the area while the blue-collar share will decline. All three major occupational categories in the Monmouth/Ocean area are projected to grow faster than in the state. The area's blue-collar occupations are expected to grow significantly faster than in the state as a whole (15% vs. 9%), in part, because of the greater availability of land and lower wages and taxes relative to northern New Jersey and, in part, because of its proximity to the populous New York metropolitan market.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY REGION

The Central New Jersey Region has the heaviest concentration of white-collar jobs in the state. State government offices in Trenton and the many private office complexes in the greater Princeton area and Somerset County account for the high level of white-collar employment. White-collar occupations provided nearly 62% of jobs in this region compared with 56.6% of jobs in the state. Employment in the Central New Jersey Region is projected to grow faster than in the state over the 1986-2000 projection span (22.5% vs. 21.1%). The service occupational share is projected to increase from 15.3% to 16.9%, while the share of blue-collar employment is expected to decline from 23.2% to 20.6%. The white-collar share is projected to remain the same at about 62% (see Table 1). It is likely that if the Central New Jersey Region had been defined to include Middlesex County, the projected share in white-collar occupations would have been somewhat higher because of the impact of the office and research facilities in the Middlesex portion of the highly developed Route 1 Corridor.

Mercer

Mercer County had the largest share of total employment in white-collar occupations among the areas in 1986, because of state government, private-sector offices and Princeton University. White-collar and service occupations are projected to grow nearly as fast as in the state while blue-collar employment growth is expected to lag significantly (see Table 1). White-collar and service occupational growth are largely due to expected strong performance of private-sector office construction and also of retail development in the Route 1 Corridor (for example, Princeton Market

Fair). State government employment is projected to grow only modestly.

Hunterdon/Somerset

This area is projected to be growing somewhat faster than the state as a whole. Blue-collar occupational employment is expected to advance by 9.4% in this area, just slightly better than the 8.6% in the state; white-collar employment is projected to increase by 27% compared with 24%; and service employment will grow by 33% compared with 34%. Robust growth is expected particularly around Clinton and Flemington. The occupational distribution in Hunterdon/Somerset will change only marginally from the base year to the projected year. In both years, blue-collar occupations made up a noticeably smaller proportion of employment in this area than in the state, while white-collar occupations made up a larger proportion in the area than in the state.

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY REGION

In 1986, the region had a relatively high level of blue-collar employment (29.6%) compared with the state's 28.4%. White-collar employment, with a share of 55.0%, was somewhat below the 56.6% statewide share. Service employment, with a share of 15.3%, was roughly equal to the state's share.

In terms of overall employment growth, the Southern New Jersey Region is expected to expand at a pace equal to that of the state. Slower growth will result in a 2000 blue-collar share for the region that is closer to the state share than in 1986 (29.6% in the region vs. 28.4% in the state in 2000). The number of the region's service workers is projected to grow at a rate slower than the state's service workers' growth rate. White-collar jobs will increase at about the state rate.

Burlington/Camden

White-collar occupations made up a larger share of total employment in this area than in New Jersey (57.6% vs. 56.6%). Blue-collar occupations accounted for a smaller share (27.6% vs. 28.4%) and the service occupational share of 14.8% was roughly equal to the share in New Jersey (15.0%) in 1986. This area's white-collar occupations are projected to outpace growth in New Jersey (see Table 1), in part because of faster growth in the health services, legal services and insurance industries. The area's blue-collar occupational group is also projected to outpace its statewide counterpart (12.9% vs. 8.6%) in the 1986-2000 period, primarily due to expected faster-than-average growth in the area's printing and publishing and electrical/electronics equipment industries.

Cumberland/Gloucester/Salem

This area had the highest concentration of employment in blue-collar employment among the 10 areas in 1986, and the second lowest rate of employment growth during the projection period. Cumberland/Gloucester/Salem had a somewhat larger share of total employment in service occupations than the state and a much smaller share of white-collar workers (see Table 1). While shifts in the occupational distribution in the state will occur very slowly from 1986 to 2000, they are more pronounced in smaller areas. The Cumberland/Gloucester/Salem area is expected to experience the largest shifts in its occupational distributions among the 10 areas. The share of employment in blue-collar occupations will decline by 4.4% percentage points (from 34.5% to 30.1%), while the white-collar employment share will increase by 1.8 percentage points (from 48.8% to 50.6%) in the 2000 projections. The primary reason for these shifts is the decreasing reliance by this area on nondurable manufacturing as a source of employment. The number of blue-collar workers in this area is projected to grow at the slowest rate for all the areas with only a 1.1% change in employment. The slow growth in blue-collar jobs is due to employment losses in stone/clay/glass, chemicals and petroleum refining. Employment growth in the area's white-collar occupations is also projected to be lower than in the state.

SUMMARY

1. The New Jersey economy is projected to generate 765,000 new jobs from 1986 to 2000. Fastest growth will be in service and white-collar jobs. Slower growth will occur in blue-collar jobs.
2. The fastest-growing region in the state will be the New Jersey Coastal Region. The number of jobs in this region is projected to grow by 29.7%, compared with statewide growth rate of 21.1%. A large proportion of service workers makes the New Jersey Coastal Region unique. Service jobs make up roughly 25% of all jobs in this region compared with 15% for the state as a whole. This region, which pro-

vides 13.4% of all jobs, provides over 21% of the state's service jobs.

3. Ranked behind the New Jersey Coastal Region, Central New Jersey is expected to be the second fastest growing region, employment will advance by a projected 22.5% compared with 21.1% for the state. White-collar and service jobs in this region are projected to increase faster than in the state due to considerable growth in office development in and around the Route 1 Corridor and in Hunterdon and Somerset counties.

4. Northern New Jersey is projected to be the slowest growing region in the state, reflecting in part the "maturity" and size of this region's economy and its concentration in the declining manufacturing sector. The size of the Northern Region , however means that its occupational trends and developments dominate overall state trends.

5. The Southern New Jersey region is projected to grow at a pace almost equal to the state. By 2000, this region will still have a slightly larger share of blue-collar workers and a slightly smaller share of white-collar workers than the state. However, growth patterns over the 1986-2000 period are projected to lessen the differences from 1986.

6. Highlights of trends and development at the labor area level include: Atlantic/Cape May, with a projected employment increase of 34.3%, will be the fastest-growing labor area in the state. Monmouth/Ocean is projected to be the second-fastest growing labor area in the state. Because of the extremely rapid growth in service occupations relative to white-collar growth, Atlantic/Cape May is the only labor area where white-collar employment is projected to decline as a share of total employment.

The Essex/Hudson and Cumberland/Gloucester/Salem Labor Areas both affected by their heavy concentration of employment in the lagging manufacturing sector, are projected to have the slowest growth among the state's labor areas. Their share of white-collar and service jobs will increase and their share of blue-collar jobs will decrease by 2000.

DATA AND METHODS
ADDITIONAL DATA

The occupational projections are part of the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research's projections program. The Division produces projections on industry employment, population, and labor force at both the statewide and county levels.

More detailed occupational data by JTPA Labor area may be obtained by contacting **James Dougherty, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, Bureau of Occupational Research, CN 383, Trenton New Jersey, 08625-0383.**

METHODS

Occupational estimates and projections are the product of two primary data sources. The two data sources are base- and projected-year industry employment and occupational staffing patterns by industry which are derived from data reported by employers in the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey. The OES Survey samples New Jersey nonfarm wage and salary employers stratified by industry and size of firm. The survey is conducted over a three-year cycle with roughly one-third of New Jersey's industries surveyed each year. Data collected from employers are used to develop an industry/occupational (I/O) matrix. The matrix shows the occupational makeup of each industry. The I/O matrix is then applied to base- and projected-year industry employment data to obtain occupational estimates and projections. Estimates of self-employment and occupational separations were made based on 1980 census data for New Jersey. Adjustments, derived from national studies done by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, are made in the projected year to account for technology and other long-run changes affecting industry staffing patterns.

Industry employment projections were developed through a combination of regression and shift-share models. National industry employment projections from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics were a major independent variable for the state-level models. Similarly, New Jersey state-level industry employment projections were a major independent variable in the area models. Population was used as an independent variable for those industries thought to be particularly sensitive to population changes.

Model projections were then extensively reviewed by Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research analysts. Projections were modified where changes seemed prudent based on past trends and known future developments.

Table 1

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

	Estimates 1986		Projections 2000		Change 1986-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NORTHERN REGION	2,270,950	100.0	2,702,050	100.0	431,100	19.0
White collar	1,292,300	56.9	1,585,050	58.7	292,750	22.7
Service	293,500	12.9	382,500	14.2	89,000	30.3
Blue collar	685,100	30.1	734,450	27.2	49,350	7.2
Bergen-Passaic	672,500	100.0	817,300	100.0	144,800	21.5
White collar	388,200	57.7	488,200	59.7	100,000	25.8
Service	81,100	12.1	106,600	13.0	25,500	31.4
Blue collar	203,150	30.2	222,500	27.2	19,350	9.5
Essex-Hudson	659,650	100.0	752,250	100.0	92,600	14.0
White collar	369,050	56.0	433,700	57.7	64,650	17.5
Service	93,250	14.1	117,050	15.6	23,800	25.6
Blue collar	197,350	29.9	201,450	26.8	4,100	2.1
Middlesex-Union	625,550	100.0	739,700	100.0	114,150	18.2
White collar	347,650	55.6	423,500	57.3	75,850	21.8
Service	77,350	12.4	101,400	13.7	24,050	31.1
Blue collar	200,600	32.1	214,800	29.0	14,200	7.1
Morris-Sussex-Warren	313,250	100.0	392,800	100.0	79,550	25.4
White collar	187,400	59.8	239,650	61.0	52,250	27.9
Service	41,800	13.3	57,450	14.6	15,650	37.5
Blue collar	84,000	26.8	95,700	24.4	11,700	13.9
CENTRAL REGION	361,450	100.0	442,950	100.0	81,500	22.5
White collar	222,100	61.5	276,800	62.5	54,700	24.6
Service	55,350	15.3	75,050	16.9	19,700	35.6
Blue collar	84,000	26.8	91,150	20.6	7,150	8.5
Hunterdon-Somerset	165,650	100.0	205,050	100.0	39,400	23.8
White collar	96,100	58.0	121,650	59.3	25,550	26.6
Service	25,400	15.3	35,150	17.1	9,750	38.2
Blue collar	44,150	26.7	48,300	23.6	4,150	9.4
Mercer	195,800	100.0	237,900	100.0	42,100	21.5
White collar	126,000	64.4	155,150	65.3	29,150	23.1
Service	29,950	15.3	39,900	16.8	9,950	33.1
Blue collar	39,850	20.4	42,850	18.0	3,000	7.5

Table 1
(Continued)

	Estimates 1986		Projections 2000		Change 1986-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
COASTAL REGION	484,800	100.0	628,600	100.0	143,800	29.7
White collar	256,650	53.0	332,550	52.9	75,900	29.6
Service	118,450	24.4	168,450	26.8	50,000	42.2
Blue collar	109,700	22.6	127,600	20.3	17,900	16.3
Atlantic-Cape May	164,150	100.0	220,500	100.0	56,350	34.3
White collar	72,600	44.2	95,550	43.3	22,950	31.6
Service	57,900	35.3	84,700	38.4	26,800	46.3
Blue collar	33,650	20.5	40,250	18.3	6,600	19.6
Monmouth-Ocean	320,650	100.0	408,100	100.0	87,450	27.3
White collar	184,050	57.4	237,000	58.1	52,950	28.8
Service	60,550	18.9	83,750	20.5	23,200	38.4
Blue collar	76,050	23.7	87,350	18.3	11,300	14.9
SOUTHERN REGION	509,950	100.0	618,350	100.0	108,400	21.3
White collar	280,550	55.0	350,350	56.7	69,800	24.9
Service	78,250	15.3	103,150	16.7	24,900	31.8
Blue collar	151,150	29.6	164,750	26.6	13,700	9.1
Burlington-Camden	359,650	100.0	443,100	100.0	83,450	23.2
White collar	207,250	57.6	261,650	56.7	54,400	26.3
Service	53,100	14.8	69,350	16.7	16,250	30.7
Blue collar	99,300	27.6	112,000	25.3	12,800	12.9
Cumberland-Salem-Gloucester	150,300	100.0	175,250	100.0	24,950	16.6
White collar	73,300	48.8	88,700	50.6	15,400	21.0
Service	25,150	16.7	33,800	19.3	8,650	34.2
Blue collar	51,850	34.5	52,750	30.1	900	1.7
NEW JERSEY	3,627,150	100.0	4,391,950	100.0	764,800	21.1
White collar	2,051,600	56.6	2,544,750	57.9	493,150	24.0
Service	545,550	15.0	729,150	16.6	183,600	33.7
Blue collar	1,029,950	28.4	1,118,050	25.5	88,100	8.6

The New Jersey UI Reemployment Demonstration Project

Final Evaluation Report Executive Summary[1]

by
Walter Corson
Mathematica Policy Research Inc.

The purpose of the New Jersey Unemployment Insurance Reemployment Demonstration Project (NJUIRDP) was to examine whether the Unemployment Insurance system could be used to identify displaced workers early in their unemployment spells and to provide them with alternative, early intervention services to accelerate their return to work. Three packages of services, or treatments, were tested in the demonstration: (1) job-search assistance only, 2) job-search assistance combined with training or relocation assistance, and (3) job-search assistance combined with a cash bonus for early reemployment. A key component of the demonstration was that eligible claimants were identified and services were provided through the coordinated efforts of the Unemployment Insurance (UI), Employment Service (ES), and Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) systems. Another key component was that claimants were required by UI to report for services; failure to report could have led to the denial of benefits.

The demonstration was initiated by the U.S. Department of Labor through a cooperative agreement with the N.J. Department of Labor. It began operations in July 1986, and, by the end of sample selection in June 1987, 8,675 UI claimants were offered one of the three service packages in the 10 local offices included in the demonstration. Services to eligible claimants were continued into fall 1987 to ensure that all eligibles were able to receive, if desired, the full set of demonstration services. Another 2,385 claimants, who received existing services, were selected to provide a control group for comparative purposes for the evaluation. Assignment to this control group and to the three treatments was random. During the demonstration period, the New Jersey economy was experiencing worker displacement, generated by a long-term secular decline in manufacturing, while substantial growth was occurring in other sectors. Overall, the state economy was quite strong, and the unemployment rate during the period was low (5%).

The evaluation of the demonstration consists of three components: (1) a short policy-oriented summary, (2) an implementation and process analysis, and (3) an impact and benefit-cost analysis. In general, the evaluation found that the treat-

[1] This report was prepared for the New Jersey Department of Labor and the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. Since contractors conducting research and evaluation projects under government sponsorship are encouraged to express their own judgments freely, this report does not necessarily represent the official opinion or policy of the N.J. Department of Labor or the U.S. Department of Labor.

ments were implemented as designed. That is, eligible claimants were identified, offered services, and provided services early in their unemployment spell. Moreover, each of the treatments did lead to reductions in the lengths of unemployment spells and to concomitant increases in earnings and reductions in UI benefits received. All three treatments offered net benefits to society as a whole and to claimants, when compared to existing services. These findings can be summarized further as follows.

ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION

The demonstration used the UI system to apply eligibility screens in an attempt to target demonstration services toward claimants who were likely to be displaced and who were likely to experience difficulty in becoming reemployed. Based on these requirements, about one-quarter of the claimants who received a first payment were eligible for demonstration services. The most important eligibility screen was the tenure requirement, which excluded individuals who had not worked for their pre-UI employer for at least three years. Other important requirements excluded individuals younger than age 25 and individuals with a definite recall date. The net result of applying the eligibility requirements was an eligible population that contained a substantial proportion of individuals whose age, industry of employment, and other characteristics are usually associated with the displaced worker population and with difficulties in becoming reemployed. Moreover, as compared with a sample of individuals who were not eligible for the demonstration, the eligible population experienced, on average, considerably longer periods of UI collection and longer unemployment spells. Thus, the eligibility screens appear to have directed demonstration services toward a population that generally faced reemployment difficulties. However, this was not the case for all demonstration-eligibles. Some were in the prime of their working lives, and some were individuals from industries (e.g., the service industry) that are strong and growing in New Jersey. Moreover, some were recalled by their pre-UI employers. Conversely, some claimants who were screened out appear, ex post, to have been good candidates for these special reemployment services.

SERVICE RECEIPT

The demonstration achieved its objectives of providing an increased level of services to eligible claimants and of providing these services early in the unemployment spells of claimants. The three demonstration treatments offered claimants an identical set of initial job-search assistance services – orientation, testing, a job-search workshop, and an individual assessment/counseling interview – beginning in about the fifth week of their claim spells. These services were provided by ES staff in conjunction with JTPA staff. Three-quarters of the claimants in the treatment groups attended the orientation, and three-quarters of this group continued through the assessment/counseling interview. The level at which demonstration-eligible claimants received these services was substantially higher than the level at which individuals in the control group received these services from the existing service network.

Additional services were offered to claimants at the assessment/counseling interview. These additional services differed by treatment group, but in all treatment groups the claimants were expected to maintain ongoing periodic contact with demonstration ES staff as they searched for work. A set of up to five contact points was established, and ES staff were expected to call in claimants who did not maintain contact. A large proportion of the individuals who continued to collect UI did maintain contact with the demonstration. While the rate of contact declined somewhat at the later contact points, the degree of contact was high relative to ongoing employment and training programs, which typically do not have systematic follow-up procedures. A resource center was also established in each office to provide job search materials (such as lists of job openings) and equipment (such as telephones) to assist claimants in their job search. These resource centers were not used uniformly among sites; they appeared to be used when staff promoted their use but not otherwise. Individuals in the first treatment group received these "additional" services only.

Individuals in the second treatment group were offered classroom training, on-the-job training, or relocation assistance by JTPA staff. About 15% of the claimants who were offered training participated in training, most of which was classroom training. While this rate of training receipt was low in absolute terms, it was higher than the rates observed for comparable groups of claimants whose exposure to training opportunities comes through the regular JTPA service environment in New Jersey. Over 60% of the training was provided in (1) business and office or (2) computer and information services, both of which represent are-

as in which employment prospects are strong in New Jersey. Several sites were considerably more successful than the others in placing individuals in training. Their success stemmed from a number of factors, including an early and enthusiastic presentation of the training option and an ability to offer a wide range of individual training slots. Finally, few individuals used the relocation assistance, as has been the experience in other demonstrations.

Individuals in the third treatment group were offered a reemployment bonus, which was larger the more quickly reemployment occurred. About 19% of the claimants who were offered the bonus received it. It appears that most claimants who were eligible for the bonus did in fact apply for the bonus.

The process of monitoring and enforcing claimants' compliance with the demonstration reporting requirements was accomplished through a reporting mechanism that was included as part of the tracking system developed for the project. This system provided a weekly report from ES to UI which identified the claimants who had not reported as scheduled for the initial sequence of services. The UI files of these claimants were marked, the reasons for noncompliance were examined when they claimed additional UI benefits, and they were referred back to demonstration services. While this process was complex and required close cooperation between UI and ES staff to work successfully, it played an important role in identifying claimants who had not complied with demonstration requirements. Some claimants who did not report for services did continue to collect UI benefits, but most of these individuals either had an eligibility determination or had some reason why a determination was not necessary.

IMPACTS ON UI RECEIPT AND EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

In general, the demonstration treatments were expected to hasten reemployment, thereby reducing the amount of UI collected. The potential exception was the JSA plus training/relocation treatment, for which short-run impacts on UI were expected to be lower than for the other treatments because individuals in training would be eligible to continue to collect benefits. Estimates of the impacts of the treatments on UI receipt show that all three treatments reduced the amount of benefits collected over the benefit year, by $87 per claimant for the first treatment, $81 for the second, and $170 for the third. These findings suggest that all the treatments were successful at reducing the time spent on UI, and that the bonus offer provided an extra incentive to become reemployed. Data on the timing of these impacts indicate that the rate at which individuals exited from the unemployment system increased primarily during the early part of their claim spells. This was during the period in which intensive job-search assistance was provided.

Evidence on the impacts of the treatments on employment and earnings indicates that all three treatments also increased employment and earnings in the year following the initial UI claim. These increases were larger in the first two quarters after the claim filing date than in the following two quarters, and larger for the JSA-only and JSA plus reemployment bonus treatments relative to the JSA plus training treatment. The training offer did not appear to have been a factor that contributed to the increases in employment and earnings while the reemployment bonus offer appeared to have had a small effect. Overall, however, these increases appear to have arisen primarily because the treatments promoted early reemployment through job-search assistance. This early reemployment did not entail any sacrifice in wages. In fact, the treatments appear to have led to modest increases in hourly wage rates on post-UI jobs.

BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS

The benefit-cost analysis indicates that all three of the treatments offered net benefits to society as a whole and to claimants, when compared with existing services. The JSA-only and JSA plus reemployment bonus treatments also led to net gains to the government sector as a whole, although none of the treatments led to net benefits to the Labor Department agencies which actually offered the services. That is, the observed reductions in UI benefits paid to claimants did not by themselves outweigh the net cost of providing additional services. Overall, net benefits were similar for the JSA-only and JSA plus reemployment bonus treatments, while the JSA plus training relocation treatment was more expensive than the other treatments from all perspectives.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

Three additional evaluation findings should be noted. First, an important element of the treat-

ments appears to have been the UI system requirement that claimants report for the initial job-search assistance services. Evidence from the evaluation suggests that the process of identifying and following-up with individuals who did not report and who continued to claim benefits was fairly successful. These reporting requirements and the compliance process were undoubtedly important factors that contributed to the impacts of the treatments on UI receipt and earnings.

Second, service delivery in the demonstration relied on the strengthening of linkages among the UI, ES, and JTPA systems, and these linkages appear to have occurred both centrally and, in most cases, at the local office level. This success required a high degree of central office supervision, which, we believe, would continue to be necessary in a future program.

Third, an examination of the impacts of the treatments by population-subgroup subsets that the treatments were most successful at promoting the reemployment of individuals who had marketable skills, such as clerical and other white-collar workers. The treatments were less successful for individuals who faced hard-core, structural unemployment problems, such as blue-collar workers, workers from durable goods manufacturing industries, and permanently separated workers. That is, the dislocated workers with more severe reemployment problems may have been less affected by the demonstration treatments than were other workers who faced relatively more favorable reemployment prospects. This finding suggests that the treatments, particularly the initial mandatory job-search assistance services, are appropriate and cost-effective for a broad-range of UI claimants who meet reasonable operational definitions of displacement, but that longer-run, more intensive services may be needed for displaced individuals who face major structural dislocations.

NOTE

The final evaluation report for the New Jersey Unemployment Insurance Reemployment Demonstration Project consists of three major parts: (1) a short, policy-oriented summary, (2) an implementation and process report, and (3) an impact and benefit-cost report. These three reports are published as one volume. Copies of the final evaluation report are available by contacting: **Unemployment Insurance Service, Room S-4231, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210, or by calling (202) 535-0208.**

The 1989 Job Outlook For College Graduates

by
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For the fifth consecutive year, the job outlook is optimistic for New Jersey's college seniors graduating in June. According to a survey of 16 New Jersey college and university placement officers conducted by the New Jersey Department of Labor in early May, 25% saw a good-to-excellent job market for the Class of '89, 56% felt that the job situation for this year's graduates would equal the very good job market of 1988, and only 13% saw this year's job outlook as somewhat less promising than a year ago. For one of the placement officials, it was too early to make a judgment.

In both 1989 and 1988, the Department of Labor study showed that 81% of the college and university placement officers surveyed were positive about the job outlook for college graduates. However, in 1989, fewer (25% vs. 50%, respectively) had expectations that the job market would exceed that experienced by the prior graduating class.

Depending on the school, New Jersey firms represented 50%-95% of all job offers in 1989, and most schools saw little change from the number of New Jersey firms making offers a year ago. Graduating majors most in demand were accounting, computer science, general business administration and engineering. Also in demand were marketing, nursing and education majors.

It was apparent from the survey that business majors continue to have the most job opportunities in 1989. Although engineering majors are still in demand, several institutions noted a slowing of job offers to electrical engineering majors as the supply of them increased and recent cutbacks in the defense and aerospace industries lessened overall demand. On the other hand, some colleges noted heavier recruitment of chemical engineers, although actual data on job offers to these engineering majors were not available at the time of the survey.

NATIONWIDE SURVEYS

Optimism was also expressed in the 43rd annual Lindquist-Endicott Report from Northwestern University. Its nationwide survey of 242 businesses and industrial firms revealed an expected 8% increase in the hiring of college grads in 1989 and a 3.5% rise in starting salaries. Technical fields should remain the most lucrative for first-time jobholders, with bachelor degrees in engineering or chemistry garnering the highest salary offers. The report also noted a big (8.8%) jump in starting salary offers in sales and marketing. According to this Northwestern University survey, 70%-80% of all job offers would be in the service sector.

The March 1989 *Salary Survey* report of the College Placement Council, Inc. of Bethlehem, PA showed job offers running slightly behind the fast

pace of 1988, according to responses from 418 career planning and placement offices of colleges and universities across the United States. Business majors accounted for 45% of job offers, followed by engineering majors (39%) and computer science majors (5%). Average salary offers also were up for both business and engineering majors, compared with 1988 year-end figures. Management information systems majors received the highest (9%) increase with salaries rising to $27,090 while chemical engineering majors received the highest average salary offers ($32,812). According to the March report, initial salary offers were below 1988 year-end levels for hotel/restaurant management, communications, humanities/social science and nursing majors.

A good year was expected in 1989 for the placement of college graduates according to the 18th annual *Recruiting Trends* survey by Michigan State University. This year the 739 respondents represented various industries, including manufacturing (36.6%); service organizations (26.9%); businesses (14.4%); educational institutions (17.1%); and government agencies/military services (5.1%) nationally. Hiring was expected to increase 3.4% for bachelor's graduates with an advance of 3.6% over last year's average starting salary ($22,980 in 1988 vs. $23,810 in 1989). The highest starting salaries for 1989 were expected in the northeastern region of the nation (includes New Jersey). Majors most in demand were expected to be accounting, advertising, chemistry, engineering, general business administration, hotel/restaurant/institutional management, marketing/sales, nursing and retailing. Employers cited written communication and decision-making skills as areas in need of the most improvement by college graduates in order for them to be more productive in the workplace.

STARTING SALARY COMPARISONS

Average annual starting salaries for the majors most in demand show some variation between New Jersey and the nation. While salaries may start slightly lower for New Jersey's computer science majors, the starting salaries offered to the state's education, general business administration and marketing/sales majors were higher than the national figures reflected by surveys conducted by Michigan State University and the College Placement Council (CPC). These differences illustrate, among other things, New Jersey's strong demand for certain majors, e.g., general business administration, together with higher industry salary structures, in part due to keen competition among New Jersey companies for those particular skilled graduates.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STARTING SALARY OFFERS
1989

Major	NJ Dept. of Labor Survey (NJ graduates)	Michigan State Survey (Nationwide)	CPC Survey (Nationwide)
Accounting	$23,000-26,000	$25,051	$25,261
Education	20,000-21,000	19,641	17,558
Electrical Eng.	29,000-32,000	31,010	30,269
Computer Sci	24,000-28,000	29,778	27,691
Gen. Bus Adm.	22,000-26,000	22,346	21,456
Marketing/Sales	20,000-24,000	22,951	22,190
Nursing	23,000-26,000	24,705	23,062

LIBERAL ARTS HIRING TRENDS

Indications in prior New Jersey Department of Labor surveys and in Michigan State *Recruiting Trends* reports were that employers had become increasingly interested in hiring graduates with skills commonly associated with liberal arts programs: written communications, decision making, oral communications and judgement skills. Yet the 1989 New Jersey survey noted that on some campuses, recruiters had again begun to place hiring emphasis on the more specific job-related skills, such as accounting and computer operation, as more companies reorganized or lowered anticipated hires. Therefore, although liberal arts majors had, especially in 1987 and 1988, experienced more job opportunities than in prior years, the Michigan State survey revealed that these majors accounted for only 9.5% of all new college graduates hired last year.

NJ BACHELOR DEGREE MAJORS

As students' perceptions of the job market change, so do their choices of major fields of study. Data from the New Jersey Department of Higher Education shows subtle changes in the declared majors of graduates from New Jersey colleges and universities. Using 1980 and 1987 (latest data available), specific majors are shown as a percent of all bachelor degrees awarded in the state.

MAJOR	% 1980	% 1987
Liberal Arts*	34.7	31.4
Business	23.3	27.6
Computer Science	1.2	4.8
Education	11.2	5.8
Engineering	6.6	9.1
All Others	23.0	21.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
Number	(24,478)	(23,357)

*Includes area/ethnic studies, fine & applied arts, foreign languages, letters, psychology, public affairs and social sciences.

CONCLUSION

National and statewide job offer data from college placement officers and hiring data from employers in the nation and state suggest an optimistic outlook for the Class of '89. In New Jersey, the continuing economic expansion has aided the state's graduates by providing a growing job market in which to find employment.

As the college-age cohort of the state's population continues to shrink into the early 2000s, college graduates could continue to find a relatively good job market, discounting any major changes in the current economic situation. Gone is the intense competition experienced by graduates during the 1970s when the state's labor force grew by 20%. From 2000 to 2010, growth in New Jersey's labor force is projected to slow to 6.8%. Gone too, and probably for a very long time, are the days when college grads fought for a job in the company mail room.

While this is good news for graduates, for employers it means fewer college-grad applicants and the possibility of more labor shortages. Service firms especially are facing the tightest labor market in decades now that the flood of baby-boomers have already entered the labor force and the college-age population cohort is on the decline.

THE NEW JERSEY SURVEY

There was a 100% response rate from the 16 New Jersey colleges and universities surveyed in 1989. Placement officers were asked to define this year's job outlook for graduates compared with the situation a year ago. They were also asked the three majors most in demand and average starting salary offers for each. Specific questions related to New Jersey employers: the number making job offers compared with a year ago, the percent of all job offers New Jersey firms represented and the top three majors in demand. Participants were finally asked to comment on any aspect of the job outlook for this year's graduates, including which majors might have difficulty obtaining job offers and why.

Of course, individual students' experiences may differ from the job outlook described in this article.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On Page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1969-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census NJ Department of Labor
30	R.L. Polk and Company
31-36	NJ Department of Labor Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of 2,730 New Jersey households. On average, responses are obtained from about 2,300 households. The data series is based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

The data have been adjusted to 1988 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. NJDOL reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC *(Standard Industrial Classification Manual)* changes. See information on page S-29 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS -PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living—food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the **Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** series (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 30 percent of the total United States population in 1981.

The U.S. CPI is the **U.S. City Average.**

The N.Y. CPI is for the **New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the **Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average **Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Beginning with February 1987 issue of the **Economic Indicators,** data on total electric power sales have been replaced by industrial electric power sales. Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 5 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22,23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contracts awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of **New Jersey Residential Building Permits,** published by the Labor Market and Demographic Research unit.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family and two-family dwelling units and unadjusted three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are therefore not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.**

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the State in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state UI program only.

33 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTONS are from the regular state program only.

34-36 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week generally containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the subsequent week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,881	3,867	4,001	4,046
Feb	3,900	3,923	3,981	4,045
Mar	3,840	3,972	3,981	4,010
Apr	3,864	3,962	3,969	3,977P
May	3,907	4,020	3,945	
Jun	3,935	3,978	3,957	
Jul	3,933	3,955	3,969	
Aug	3,927	3,987	3,976	
Sep	3,938	3,928	3,973	
Oct	3,932	4,016	3,963	
Nov	3,933	3,998	3,978	
Dec	3,908	3,988	4,043	

2. Resident Employment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

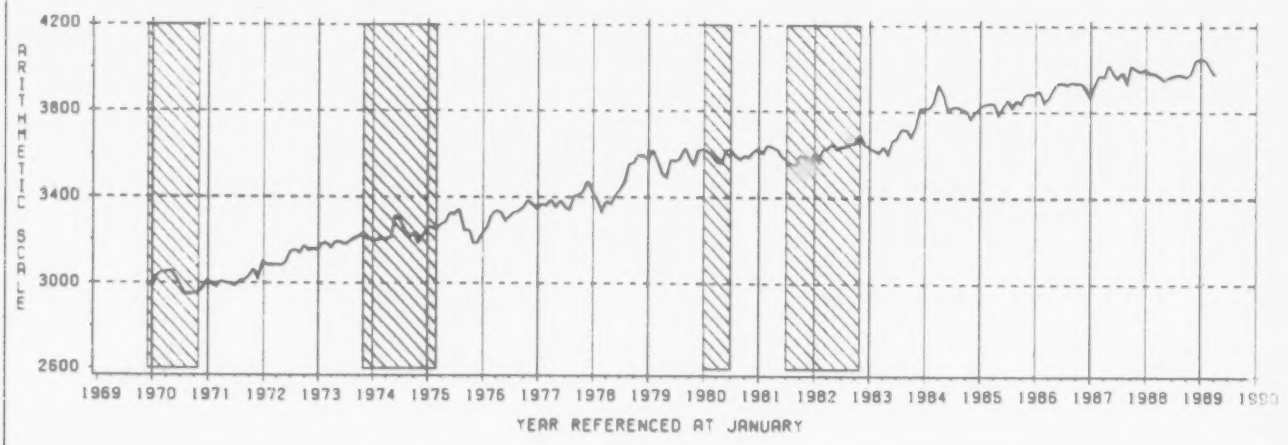
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,644	3,720	3,850	3,888
Feb	3,673	3,756	3,841	3,884
Mar	3,672	3,821	3,825	3,890
Apr	3,671	3,797	3,826	3,816P
May	3,702	3,854	3,798	
Jun	3,734	3,811	3,810	
Jul	3,725	3,794	3,823	
Aug	3,739	3,820	3,823	
Sep	3,754	3,757	3,823	
Oct	3,727	3,857	3,810	
Nov	3,756	3,851	3,821	
Dec	3,743	3,835	3,875	

3. Unemployment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

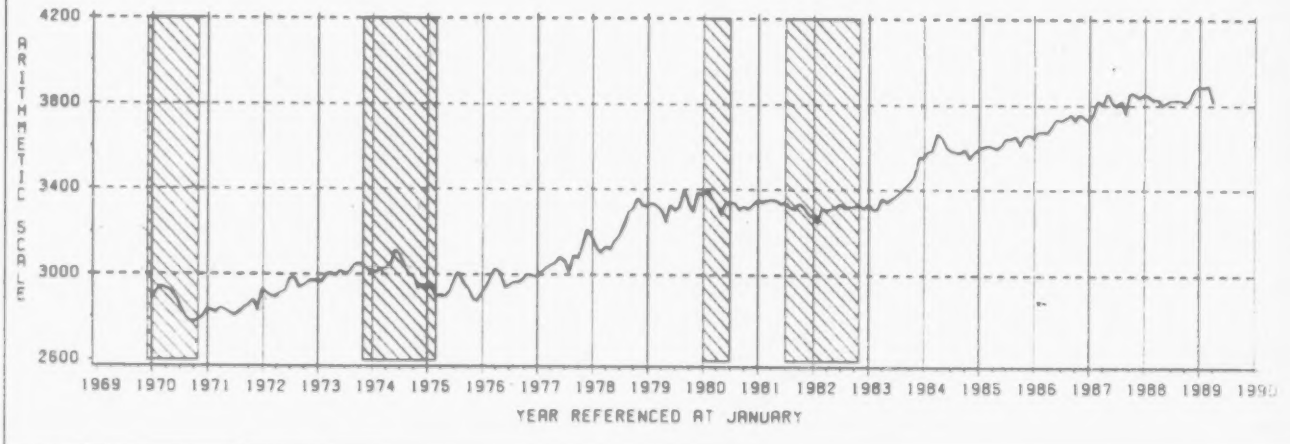
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	237	147	151	158
Feb	227	167	140	159
Mar	168	151	156	120
Apr	193	165	143	161P
May	205	166	147	
Jun	201	167	147	
Jul	208	161	146	
Aug	188	167	153	
Sep	184	171	150	
Oct	205	159	153	
Nov	177	147	157	
Dec	165	153	168	

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) –INVERTED

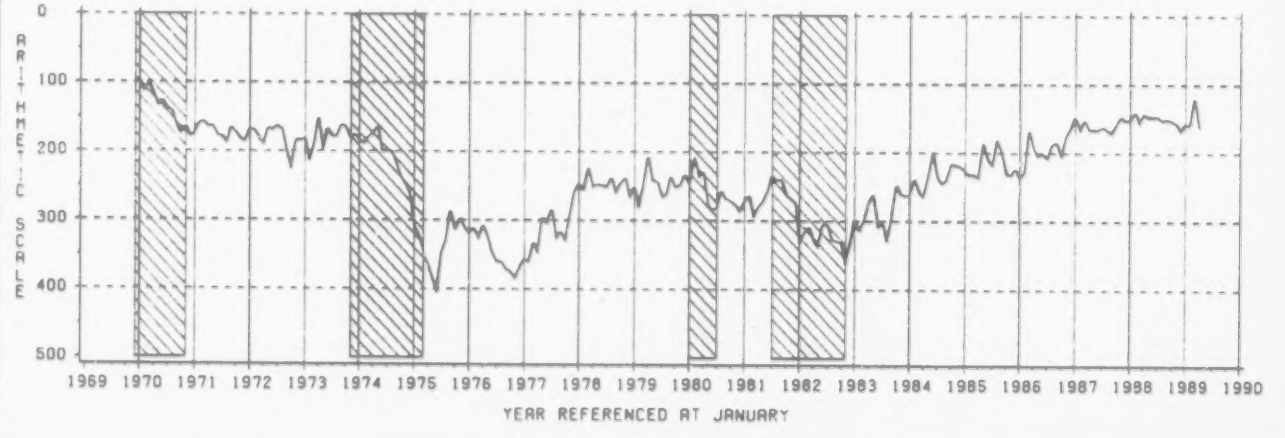


TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	65.7	64.7	66.4	66.9
Feb	65.9	65.5	66.1	66.8
Mar	64.8	66.3	66.0	66.2
Apr	65.1	66.1	65.8	65.7P
May	65.8	67.0	65.4	
Jun	66.2	66.3	65.6	
Jul	66.0	65.9	65.7	
Aug	65.9	66.4	65.8	
Sep	66.0	65.3	65.7	
Oct	65.9	66.8	65.5	
Nov	65.8	66.4	65.8	
Dec	65.4	66.2	66.8	

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

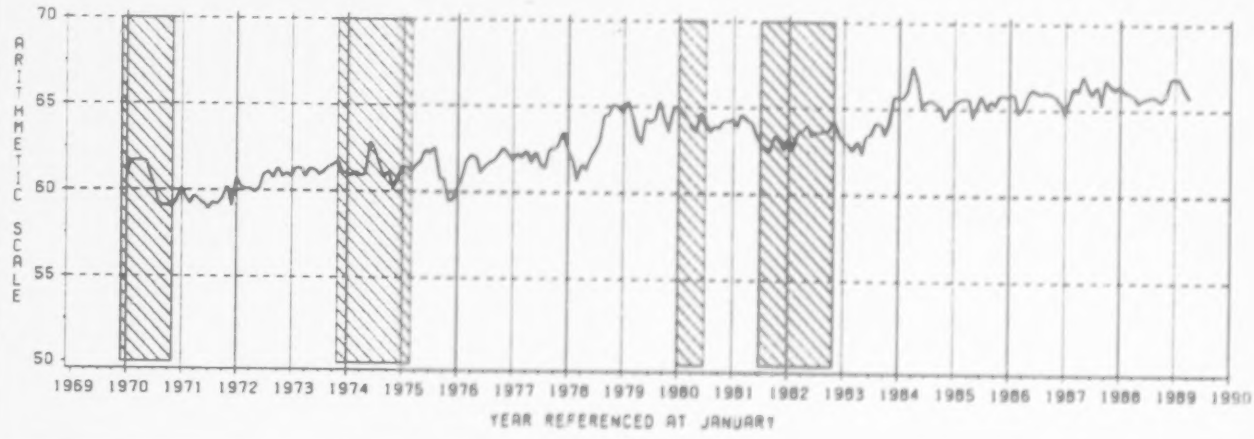
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	61.7	62.2	63.9	64.3
Feb	62.1	62.8	63.8	64.2
Mar	62.0	63.8	63.5	64.2
Apr	61.9	63.3	63.4	63.0P
May	62.3	64.3	62.9	
Jun	62.8	63.5	63.1	
Jul	62.5	63.2	63.3	
Aug	62.7	63.6	63.3	
Sep	62.9	62.5	63.3	
Oct	62.4	64.1	63.0	
Nov	62.9	64.0	63.2	
Dec	62.6	63.7	64.0	

6. Unemployment Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

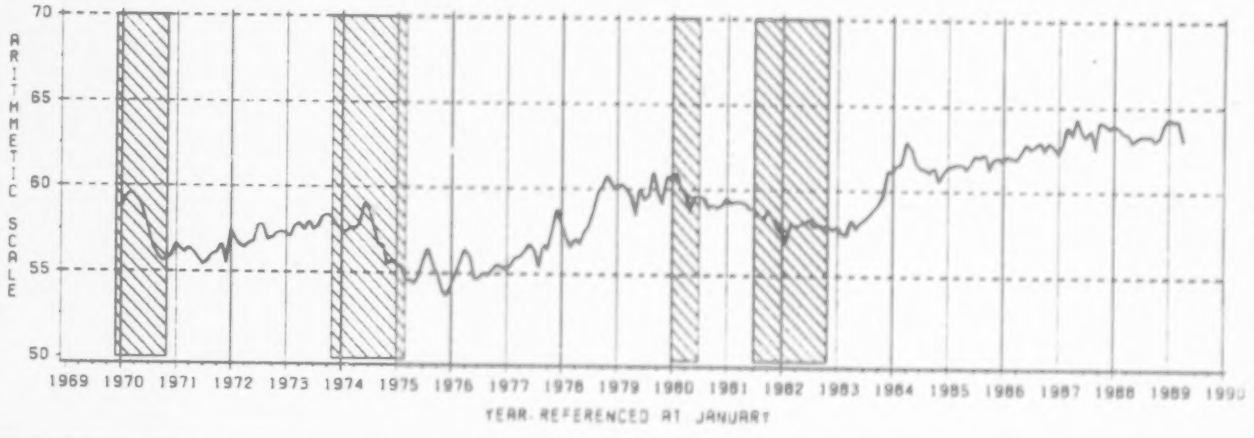
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	6.1	3.8	3.8	3.9
Feb	5.8	4.3	3.5	3.9
Mar	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.0
Apr	5.0	4.2	3.6	4.0P
May	5.2	4.1	3.7	
Jun	5.1	4.2	3.7	
Jul	5.3	4.1	3.7	
Aug	4.8	4.2	3.8	
Sep	4.7	4.4	3.8	
Oct	5.2	4.0	3.9	
Nov	4.5	3.7	3.9	
Dec	4.2	3.8	4.2	

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

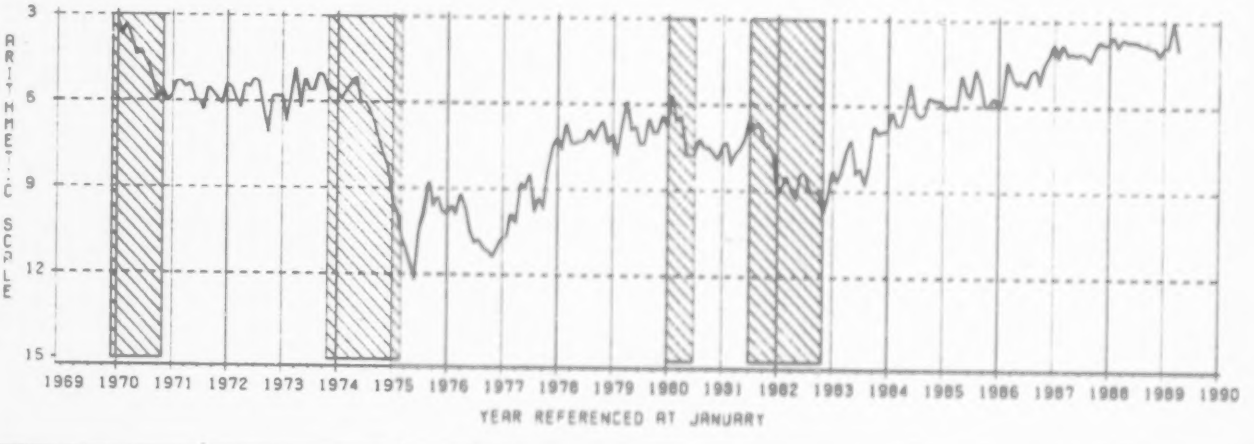


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3382.2	3448.9	3483.5	3555.7	3544.1	3617.5	3612.1	3687.6
Feb	3382.4	3456.7	3479.1	3557.5	3555.4	3635.7	3610.9	3692.2
Mar	3415.6	3462.8	3517.3	3567.4	3594.8	3645.9	3636.6P	3688.1R
Apr	3457.1	3470.2	3554.5	3568.7	3625.9	3639.9	3670.7P	3685.0P
May	3480.4	3474.1	3574.4	3569.6	3649.4	3645.3		
Jun	3524.2	3473.6	3626.4	3576.1	3692.6	3642.6		
Jul	3530.5	3492.4	3629.3	3581.7	3685.2	3637.8		
Aug	3533.9	3490.1	3624.2	3580.1	3685.6	3641.9		
Sep	3511.6	3503.5	3599.3	3592.7	3662.9	3658.1		
Oct	3547.9	3528.6	3622.1	3601.4	3686.9	3666.6		
Nov	3550.4	3529.7	3630.8	3607.9	3696.4	3674.5		
Dec	3553.0	3535.8	3638.7	3618.5	3700.0	3681.1		

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

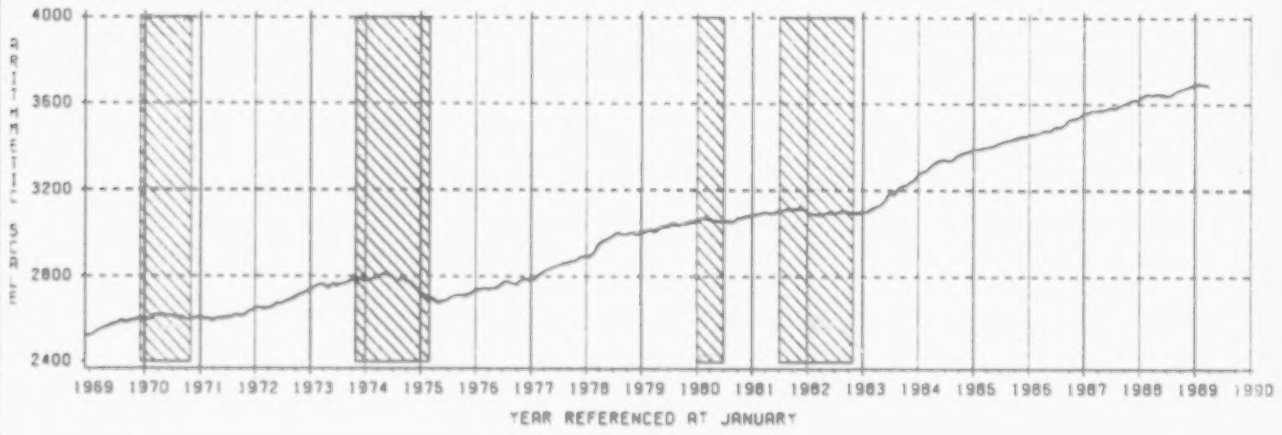
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2854.6	2918.7	2946.9	3015.6	3001.8	3071.4	3057.7	3129.4
Feb	2847.2	2923.6	2937.3	3017.3	3005.6	3087.4	3049.6	3132.5
Mar	2876.2	2929.0	2969.6	3025.3	3039.0	3095.9	3074.0R	3131.3R
Apr	2916.8	2935.3	3004.3	3024.4	3068.2	3088.6	3107.5P	3128.2P
May	2942.2	2939.0	3028.6	3026.9	3094.3	3093.4		
Jun	2982.1	2937.7	3079.0	3034.9	3135.9	3092.2		
Jul	3008.9	2956.6	3093.3	3041.7	3139.9	3088.0		
Aug	3008.9	2958.6	3094.2	3043.2	3145.5	3094.5		
Sep	2990.1	2966.2	3074.9	3052.5	3123.9	3102.7		
Oct	3009.8	2989.4	3079.5	3057.9	3132.4	3111.2		
Nov	3005.6	2989.6	3081.3	3063.2	3135.7	3118.6		
Dec	3008.5	2995.2	3088.8	3072.7	3138.7	3123.7		

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

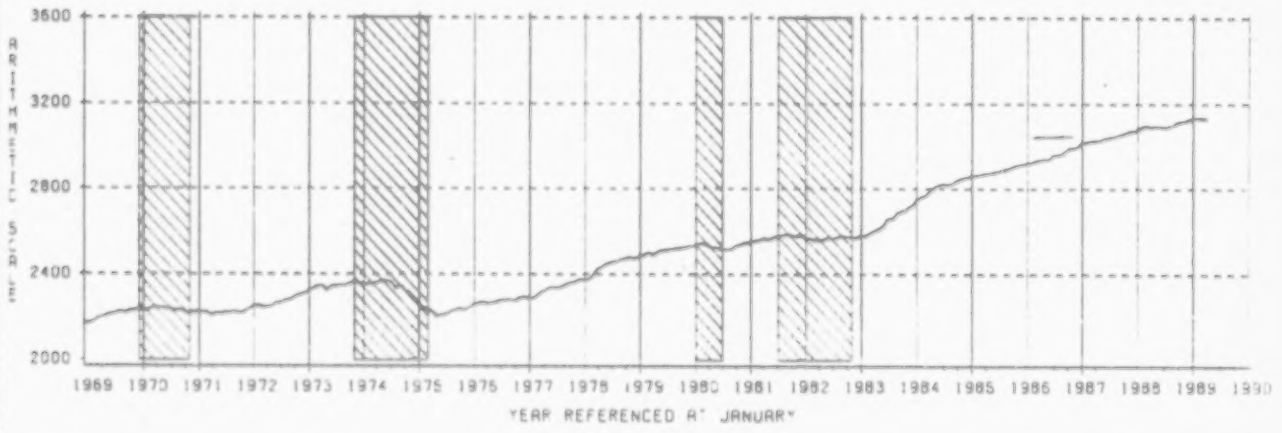
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	527.6	530.2	536.6	540.1	542.3	546.1	554.4	558.2
Feb	535.2	533.1	541.8	540.2	549.8	548.3	561.3	559.7
Mar	539.4	533.8	547.7	542.1	555.8	550.0	562.6R	556.8R
Apr	540.3	534.9	550.2	544.3	557.7	551.3	563.2P	556.8P
May	538.2	535.1	545.8	542.7	555.1	551.9		
Jun	542.1	535.9	547.4	541.2	556.7	550.4		
Jul	530.6	533.8	536.0	540.0	545.3	549.8		
Aug	525.0	531.5	530.0	536.9	540.1	547.4		
Sep	521.5	537.3	524.4	540.2	539.0	555.4		
Oct	538.1	539.2	542.6	543.5	554.5	555.4		
Nov	544.8	540.1	549.5	544.7	560.7	555.9		
Dec	544.5	540.6	549.9	545.8	561.3	557.4		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

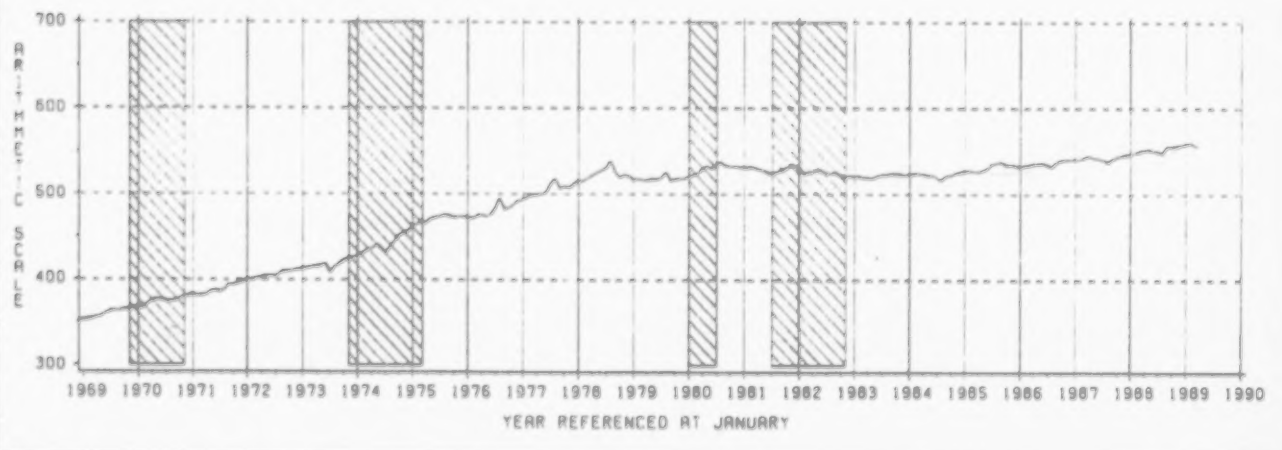


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	687.6	696.4	674.5	683.4	658.2	666.7	656.5	664.8
Feb	690.4	696.2	677.0	682.9	664.0	669.5	658.2	663.5
Mar	692.8	694.9	679.9	682.0	667.1	669.0	660.1R	662.1R
Apr	693.1	695.2	675.2	677.4	664.9	667.0	659.2P	661.7P
May	691.5	691.7	676.6	676.8	666.8	667.0		
Jun	695.9	690.3	680.6	675.3	671.8	666.7		
Jul	687.0	688.5	673.1	674.6	663.8	665.4		
Aug	688.4	685.4	674.8	672.1	667.6	665.3		
Sep	692.0	686.1	677.3	671.8	669.5	664.5		
Oct	691.5	686.6	675.0	670.5	668.5	664.5		
Nov	690.1	686.6	673.0	669.6	667.3	664.2		
Dec	685.2	686.6	667.8	668.9	663.3	664.7		

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

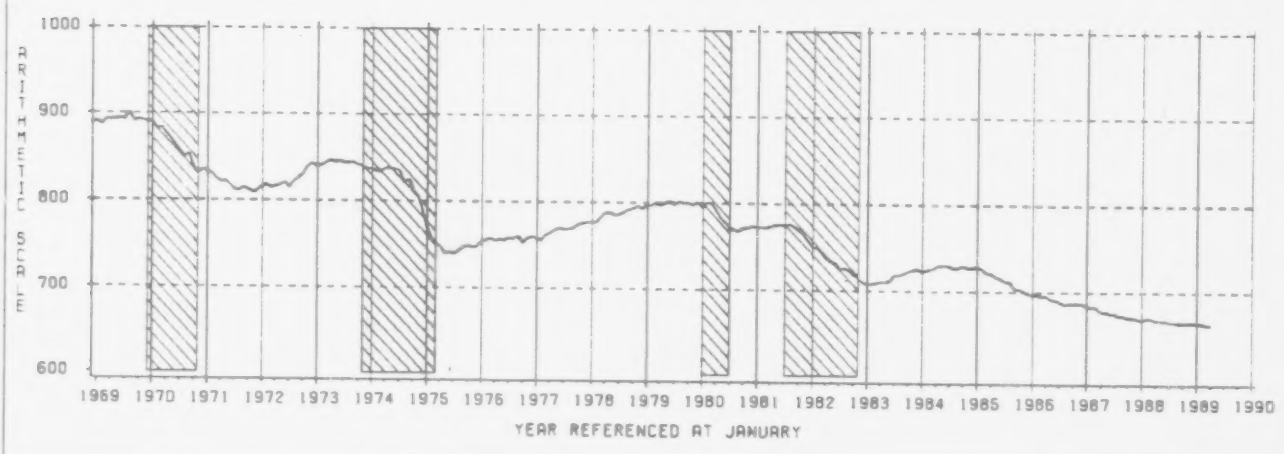
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	133.9	148.0	149.2	164.7	150.2	165.6	162.4	179.1
Feb	128.9	148.2	141.8	162.5	150.1	171.7	156.9	179.5
Mar	134.3	148.0	149.4	164.3	159.3	175.0	163.8R	180.0R
Apr	147.3	150.9	158.5	162.1	168.6	172.3	174.8P	178.7P
May	153.3	151.3	164.1	162.2	174.2	172.3		
Jun	159.2	152.7	170.7	163.8	180.5	173.3		
Jul	165.0	155.2	174.2	164.0	183.8	173.0		
Aug	165.7	155.3	174.8	164.1	185.2	174.0		
Sep	163.0	155.5	172.9	165.2	183.6	175.5		
Oct	166.5	157.8	175.0	166.1	184.0	174.7		
Nov	164.2	158.2	172.9	166.8	181.5	175.3		
Dec	158.9	156.9	169.8	167.6	178.3	176.0		

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

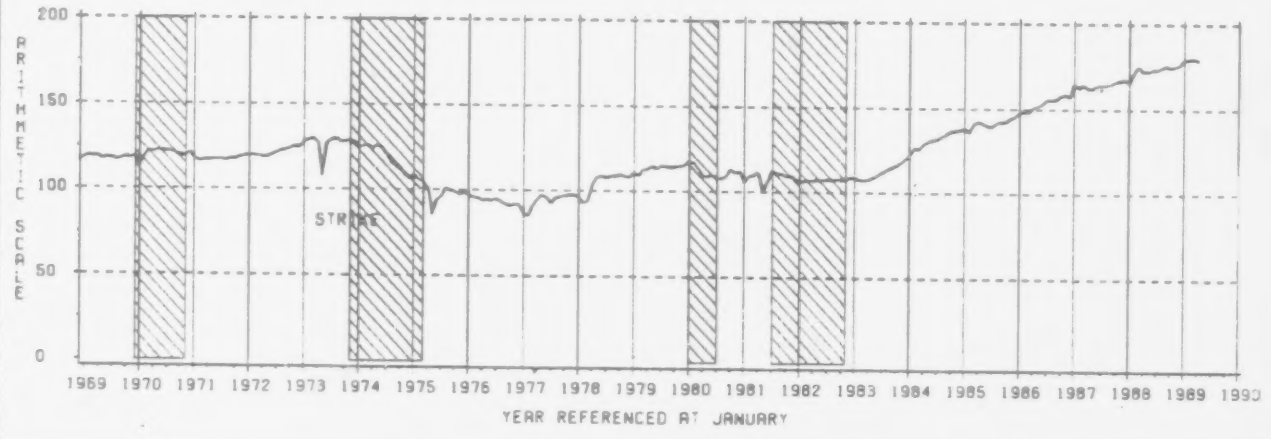
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2031.2	2072.1	2121.2	2165.3	2191.1	2236.6	2236.5	2283.0
Feb	2026.0	2077.0	2116.6	2169.7	2189.4	2243.8	2232.1	2286.8
Mar	2047.1	2084.0	2138.2	2176.7	2210.4	2249.5	2247.7R	2286.6R
Apr	2074.3	2087.1	2168.4	2182.7	2232.4	2247.0	2271.1P	2285.4P
May	2095.2	2093.9	2185.6	2185.6	2251.0	2251.8		
Jun	2124.8	2092.6	2225.4	2193.6	2281.2	2249.9		
Jul	2154.7	2112.8	2243.5	2200.7	2290.0	2247.4		
Aug	2152.6	2115.8	2242.1	2204.6	2290.3	2252.9		
Sep	2132.9	2122.5	2222.3	2213.2	2268.4	2260.4		
Oct	2149.6	2142.9	2227.0	2218.9	2277.5	2269.7		
Nov	2149.1	2142.7	2233.0	2224.5	2284.4	2276.7		
Dec	2162.2	2149.5	2248.8	2233.9	2294.6	2280.6		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

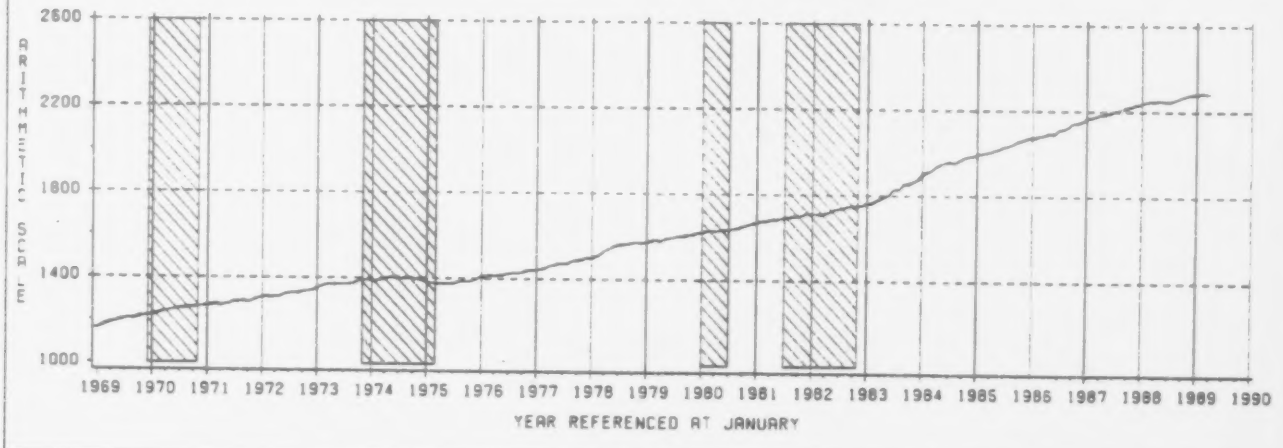


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment-Production Workers (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	423.6	429.8	424.0	430.3	410.6	416.5	415.7	421.6
Feb	428.3	430.8	425.6	428.2	416.2	418.6	418.1	420.6
Mar	429.2	428.9	429.3	428.9	419.5	418.9	420.4R	420.0R
Apr	429.2	430.7	423.8	425.5	417.6	419.3	419.8P	421.5P
May	427.0	427.6	426.0	426.7	419.4	420.2		
Jun	430.5	427.5	428.5	425.8	422.4	419.8		
Jul	424.3	429.6	418.4	423.8	414.7	420.1		
Aug	426.6	427.2	422.2	423.2	419.2	420.5		
Sep	432.7	428.0	428.9	424.4	424.6	420.2		
Oct	434.0	429.2	428.3	423.5	424.6	420.0		
Nov	435.6	431.3	425.5	421.2	424.6	420.3		
Dec	429.9	429.5	423.0	422.4	422.2	421.7		

14. Manufacturing Workweek-Production Workers (Hours)

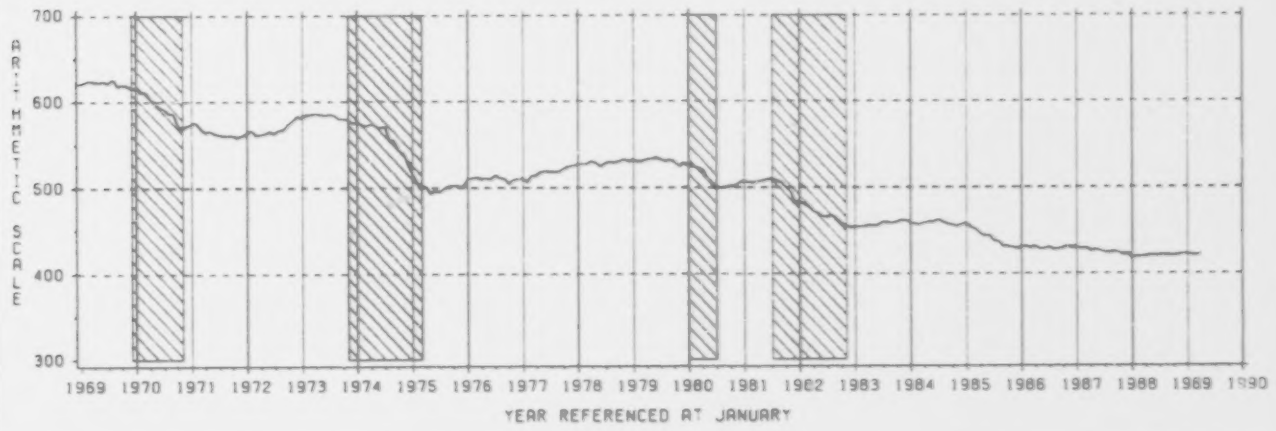
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4
Feb	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.3
Mar	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2R	41.0R
Apr	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.0P	41.1P
May	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0		
Jun	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.0		
Jul	40.5	41.0	40.6	41.1	40.3	40.8		
Aug	41.0	41.3	40.7	41.1	40.4	40.8		
Sep	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9		
Oct	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.9		
Nov	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.2	41.3	40.9		
Dec	41.5	41.1	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.1		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours-Production Workers (000)

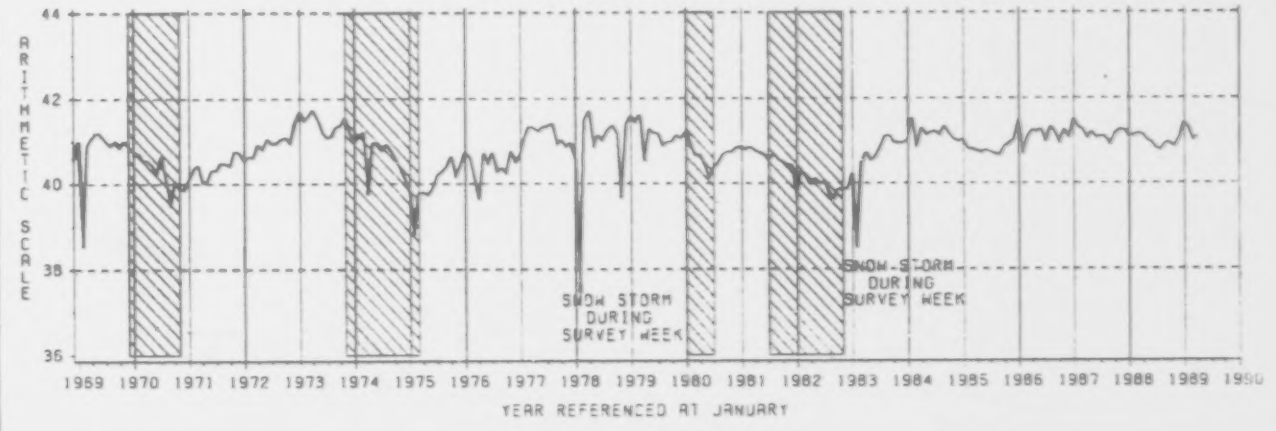
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	17,537	17,837	17,554	17,857	16,835	17,118	17,168	17,454
Feb	17,389	17,534	17,535	17,685	17,064	17,204	17,226	17,371
Mar	17,726	17,628	17,816	17,714	17,367	17,259	17,320R	17,220R
Apr	17,640	17,745	17,333	17,446	17,122	17,233	17,212P	17,324P
May	17,550	17,617	17,509	17,580	17,153	17,228		
Jun	17,780	17,656	17,611	17,500	17,318	17,212		
Jul	17,184	17,614	16,987	17,418	16,712	17,140		
Aug	17,491	17,643	17,184	17,394	16,936	17,156		
Sep	17,827	17,634	17,542	17,358	17,366	17,186		
Oct	17,837	17,554	17,689	17,406	17,451	17,178		
Nov	18,165	17,813	17,743	17,353	17,536	17,190		
Dec	17,841	17,652	17,639	17,403	17,521	17,332		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT –PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

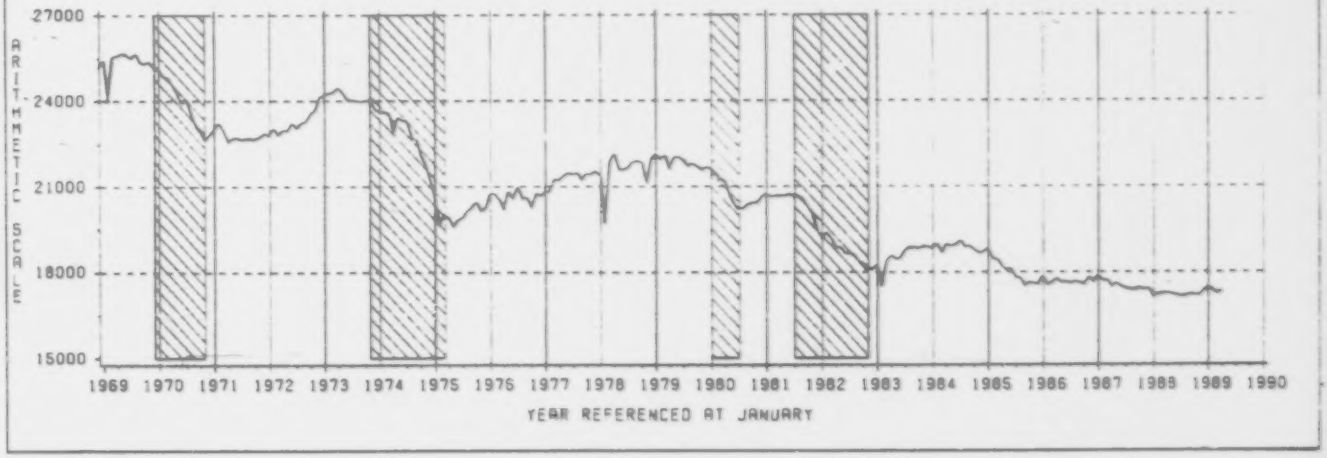


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers ($)

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	416.90	425.18	439.52	460.08
Feb	408.44	422.71	441.98	459.38
Mar	415.07	424.55	444.64	460.62R
Apr	412.64	423.72	442.80	459.61P
May	413.06	425.39	442.13	
Jun	419.20	425.39	444.85	
Jul	410.27	422.65	438.46	
Aug	415.33	421.65	437.94	
Sep	417.36	427.41	448.26	
Oct	415.93	432.41	453.74	
Nov	424.51	438.27	455.54	
Dec	427.04	447.02	461.90	

17. CPI For Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadj. Index 1982-84=100)

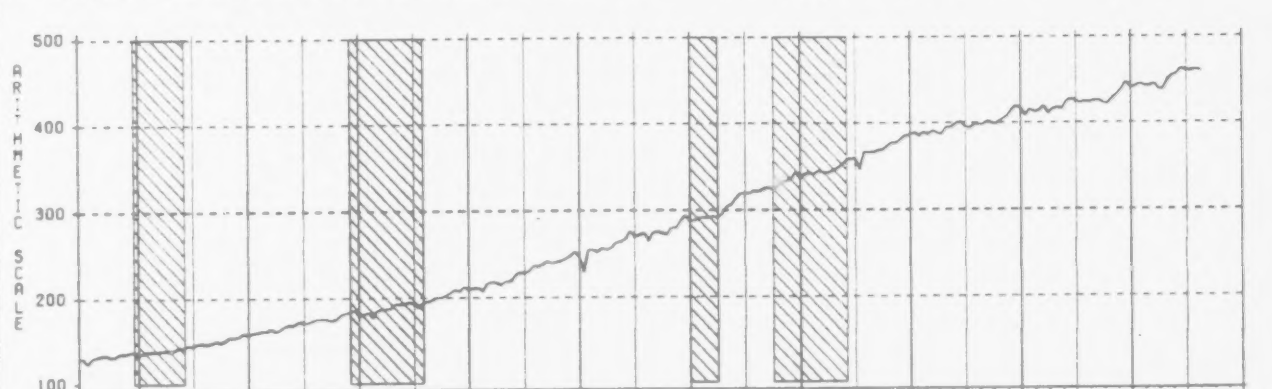
Date	1986			1987			1988			1989		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.
Jan	108.9	110.9	111.2	110.0	113.2	113.3	114.5	119.6	119.3	119.7	125.1	125.5
Feb	108.5	110.5	111.1	110.5	113.8	113.6	114.7	119.3	119.0	120.2	125.5	125.4
Mar	107.9	110.5	110.6	111.0	114.4	113.8	115.1	119.7	119.5	120.8	126.8	125.8
Apr	107.6	110.0	110.1	111.6	115.3	115.3	115.7	120.6	119.8	121.8	127.5	126.7
May	107.9	109.7	110.4	111.9	116.0	116.2	116.2	120.7	120.8			
Jun	108.4	110.4	111.4	112.4	116.5	117.2	116.7	121.2	121.8			
Jul	108.4	111.2	111.8	112.7	116.5	117.3	117.2	121.7	123.1			
Aug	108.6	111.4	111.7	113.3	117.4	118.4	117.7	122.2	123.6			
Sep	109.1	111.5	112.5	113.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	124.1	124.9			
Oct	109.1	111.9	112.3	114.1	118.8	119.0	118.9	124.3	124.4			
Nov	109.2	111.9	112.0	114.3	119.1	118.6	119.0	124.1	125.0			
Dec	109.3	112.4	112.5	114.2	119.1	119.0	119.2	124.1	125.2			

18. Net Spendable Wkly Earnings of Mfg. Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadj.)

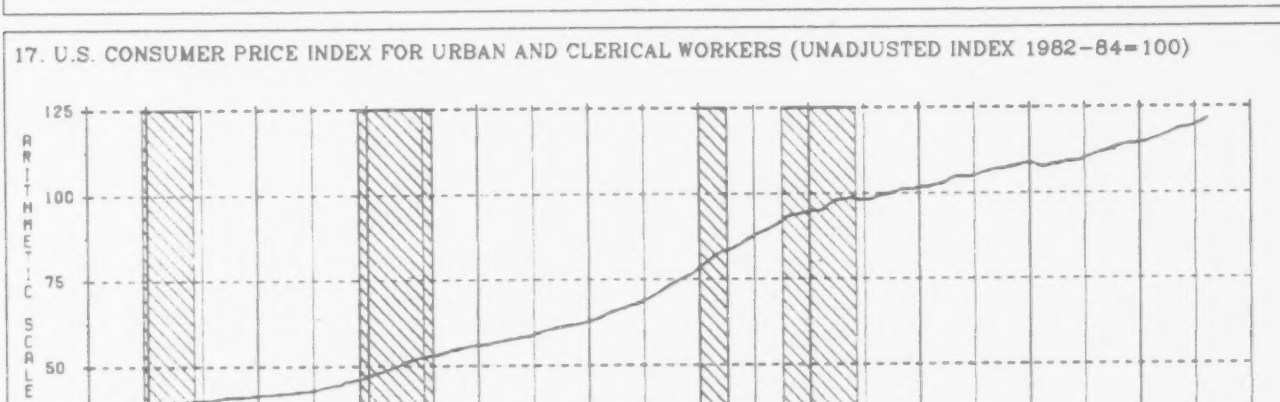
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	284.25	307.63	293.34	314.80	287.49	307.67	286.25	306.59
Feb	280.11	302.79	290.95	312.05	289.49	310.00	285.45	305.68
Mar	284.47	307.82	290.94	312.17	289.90	310.64	284.25R	304.49R
Apr	284.34	307.57	287.46	308.38	287.50	307.94	281.97P	301.97P
May	284.59	307.86	286.37	307.35	285.73	305.89		
Jun	286.10	309.70	284.41	305.24	285.47	305.91		
Jul	279.18	301.88	282.95	303.46	280.14	299.72		
Aug	281.85	305.00	280.03	300.25	278.74	298.19		
Sep	282.01	305.23	281.64	302.41	280.29	300.61		
Oct	280.94	304.03	283.31	304.58	283.25	304.17		
Nov	286.11	309.89	286.38	308.33	283.69	304.78		
Dec	286.29	310.15	290.49	313.38	286.62	308.38		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1982-84=100)



18 NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1982-84 DOLLARS (UNADJ)

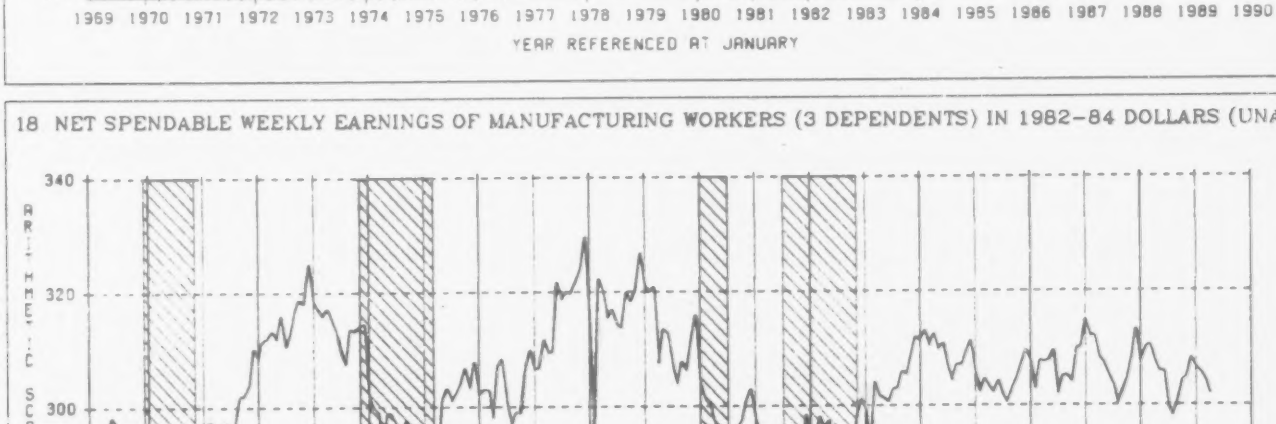


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,910	2,682	2,595	2,547	2,322	2,355	2,669	2,599
Feb	2,539	2,797	2,315	2,574	3,198	3,479	2,810	3,141
Mar	2,787	2,582	3,183	2,831	3,501	2,925	2,946	2,525
Apr	3,345	2,912	3,287	2,831	2,698	2,481		
May	3,009	2,859	2,873	2,755	3,131	2,854		
Jun	2,580	2,726	2,737	2,806	2,717	2,684		
Jul	2,975	2,832	2,586	2,533	2,680	2,840		
Aug	2,476	2,733	2,521	2,783	2,486	2,549		
Sep	2,639	2,917	2,110	2,270	2,223	2,514		
Oct	2,719	2,609	2,323	2,340	2,836	2,921		
Nov	2,175	2,567	2,440	2,846	2,387	2,615		
Dec	2,976	2,817	2,859	2,667	2,480	2,502		

20. Business Failures (Number)

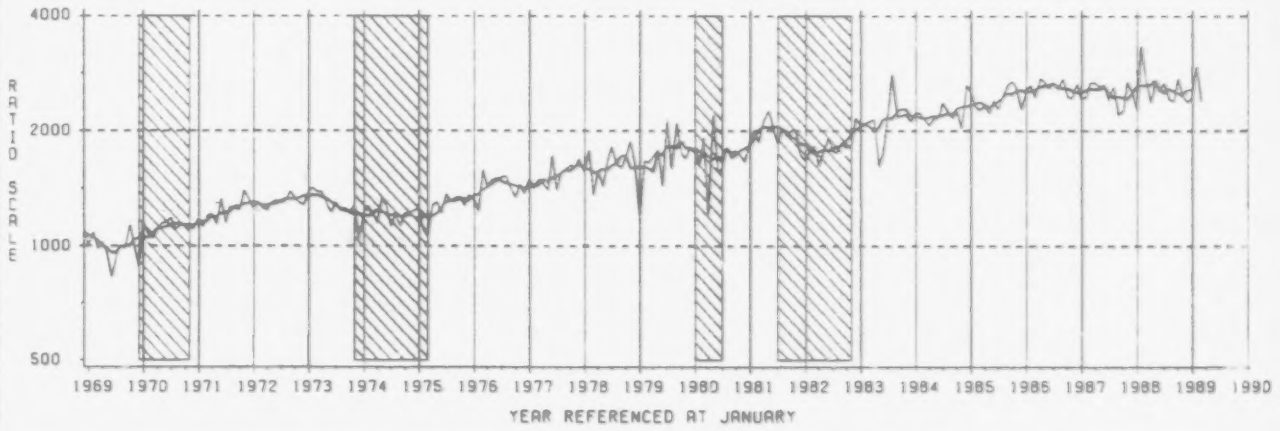
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	96	92	61	64	65	71		
Feb	71	76	58	61	80	82		
Mar	95	77	66	56	106	80		
Apr	75	63	84	70	87	79		
May	94	80	67	57	100	86		
Jun	56	60	67	71	91	86		
Jul	63	66	64	63	68	76		
Aug	46	49	49	53	86	86		
Sep	56	75	63	79	42	57		
Oct	97	86	66R	61R	32	30		
Nov	68	80	42R	49R	61	65		
Dec	95	102	60R	67	42	50		

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

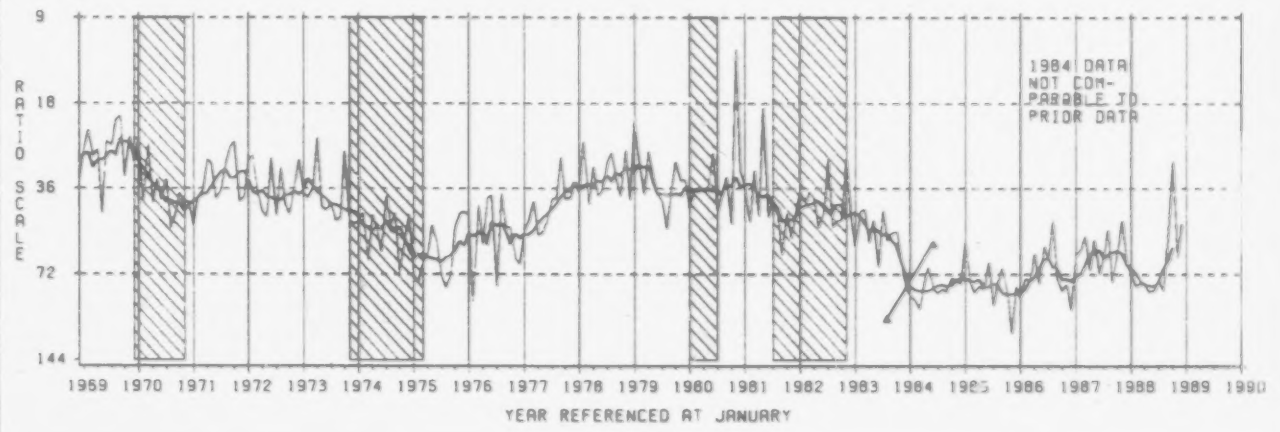
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,233	1,295	1,234	1,292	1,250	1,324	1,214	1,278
Feb	1,249	1,332	1,238	1,315	1,282	1,305	1,259	1,333
Mar	1,253	1,255	1,300	1,304	1,296	1,296		
Apr	1,246	1,294	1,285	1,332	1,278	1,320		
May	1 361	1,322	1,347	1,322	1,316	1,281		
Jun	1,347	1,307	1,353	1,298	1,360	1,317		
Jul	1,372	1,294	1,398	1,319	1,397	1,329		
Aug	1,310	1,289	1,318	1,292	1,370	1,331		
Sep	1,388	1,335	1,313	1,276	1,331	1,293		
Oct	1,346	1,306	1,281	1,237	1,383	1,346		
Nov	1,253	1,289	1,306	1,342R	1,296	1,324		
Dec	1,230	1,281	1,234	1,293	1,281	1,344		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

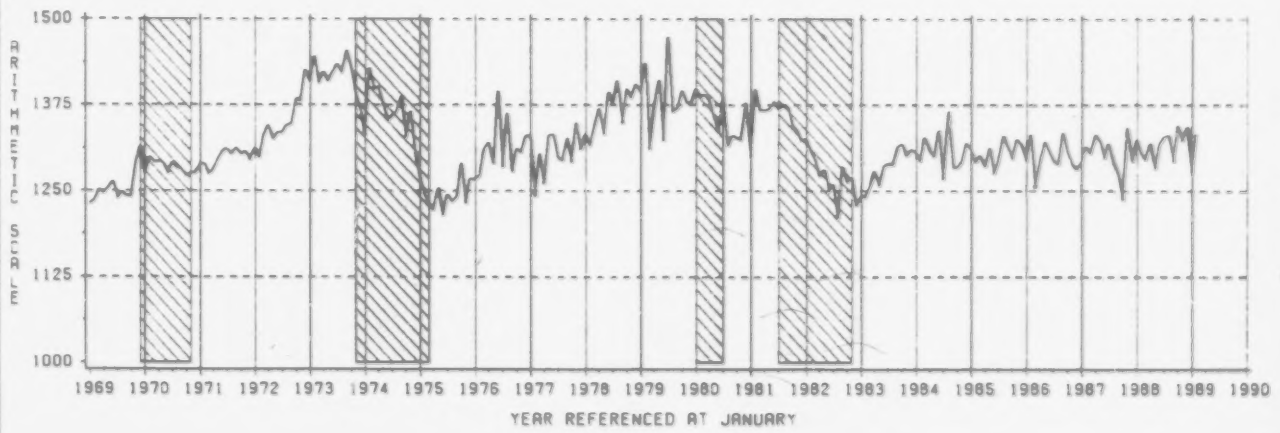


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	436.6	595.3	431.7	620.0	552.7	733.3R	438.8	607.4
Feb	395.0	570.6	570.3	826.4	574.2	815.7	389.1	545.9
Mar	643.6	658.5	868.0	898.4	608.2	552.4	630.6	575.4
Apr	965.7	1000.8	628.4	667.6	609.9R	618.5R	723.6	734.2
May	819.7	753.2	701.2	624.9	919.4	808.4		
Jun	786.3	657.3	849.2	709.4	919.0	767.3		
Jul	850.9	769.4	820.0	734.3	737.9	651.5		
Aug	723.0	607.8	827.3	690.8	876.7	735.7		
Sep	959.8	932.6	716.5	702.4	670.4	660.1		
Oct	1071.8	975.6	812.9	739.7	655.8	601.8		
Nov	703.2	683.6	873.8	853.9	575.9	561.4		
Dec	547.2	646.0	763.2	806.5	623.8	658.0		

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

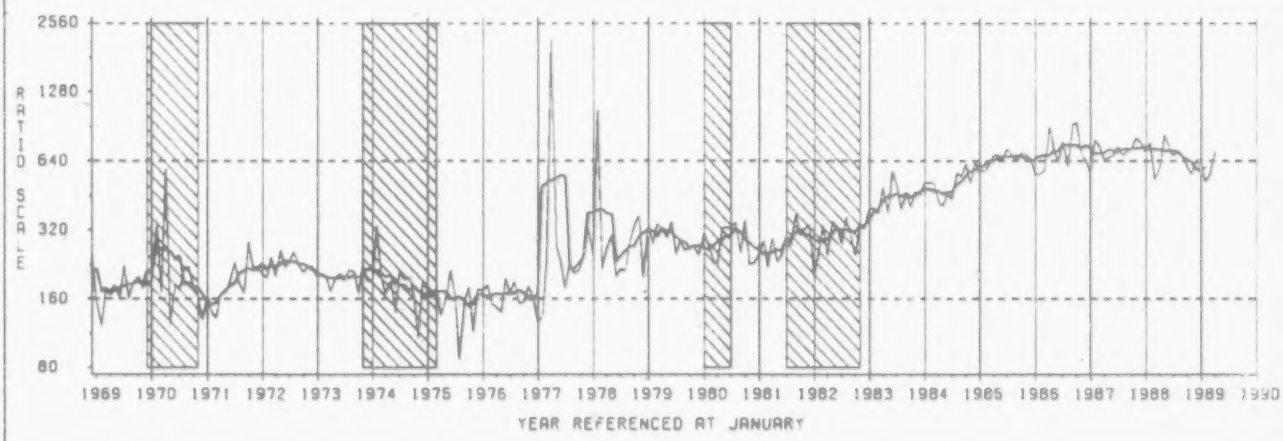
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	249.4	357.4	190.3	294.0	192.0	306.2R	164.6	262.4
Feb	186.6	301.3	251.3	392.7	264.6	401.8	158.8	241.2
Mar	320.5	303.0	387.2	360.6	370.3	344.5	243.7	226.7
Apr	557.3	544.1	314.8	308.7	348.0R	342.5R	342.1	336.7
May	510.5	440.1	298.0	258.5	362.4	318.3		
Jun	433.4	341.0	455.1	364.4	387.0	310.7		
Jul	371.7	357.8	368.5	346.3	375.3	348.8		
Aug	361.2	296.4	424.5	344.9	470.8	380.8		
Sep	352.7	354.1	316.4	332.5	283.6	302.2		
Oct	662.3	601.0	404.3	362.8	340.8	307.0		
Nov	340.2	372.2	312.8	345.3	261.7	289.7		
Dec	269.4	333.6	439.1	455.6	314.8	319.3		

24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

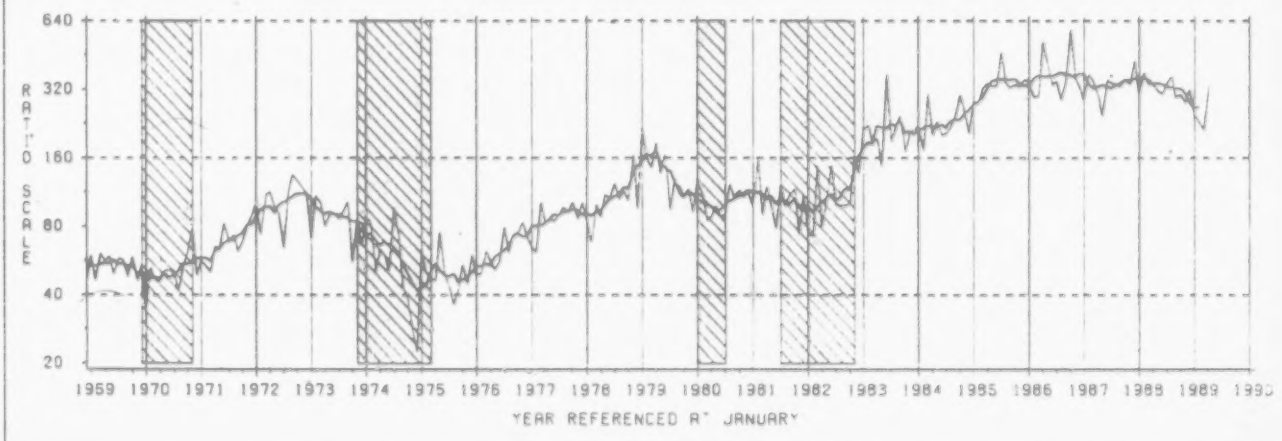
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	142.0	179.1	169.1	220.7	237.0	303.4	205.5	276.2
Feb	140.6	210.2	266.4	403.8	195.5	299.7	139.7	214.1
Mar	230.8	202.0	391.4	335.4	188.5	158.5	239.9	201.7
Apr	307.5	325.0	234.1	253.2	172.8R	186.8R	197.7	213.8
May	184.0	195.7	259.1	277.1	228.3	234.2		
Jun	280.3	224.9	278.9	221.8	316.8	254.1		
Jul	305.5	286.8	351.0	322.4	205.0	183.7		
Aug	258.0	219.0	305.5	255.5	315.5	264.7		
Sep	451.4	462.1	273.6	277.1	224.1	226.2		
Oct	268.6	254.5	302.3	291.6	178.4	175.0		
Nov	261.1	234.2	477.0	432.8	241.9	219.4		
Dec	197.9	236.7	213.9	242.9	198.3	227.0		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

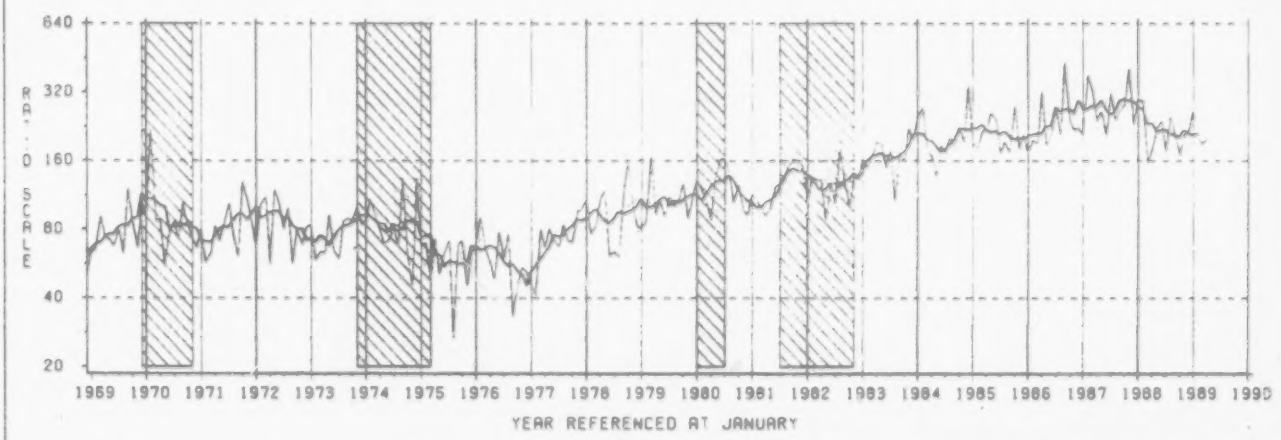


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized By Building Permits (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,558	3,751	2,677	3,663	1,776	2,563	1,979	2,569
Feb	1,876	2,871	2,560	3,831	1,740	2,438	1,986	2,640
Mar	3,098	3,370	3,797	3,760	3,555	3,611	2,293	2,371
Apr	4,818	4,540	3,362	4,009	2,993	2,865		
May	4,531	4,066	3,423	3,170	3,323	3,035		
Jun	4,474	4,033	4,553	3,205	3,186	2,851		
Jul	3,998	3,615	3,410	3,965	2,833	2,743		
Aug	3,901	3,726	2,890	3,125	2,920	2,711		
Sep	4,778	4,485	3,496	3,320	2,522	2,396		
Oct	4,073	3,721	3,326	3,039	2,870	2,707		
Nov	3,285	3,526	2,805	2,973	2,298	2,375		
Dec	4,416	4,182	3,022	2,830	1,847	1,771		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg. Permits (Number)

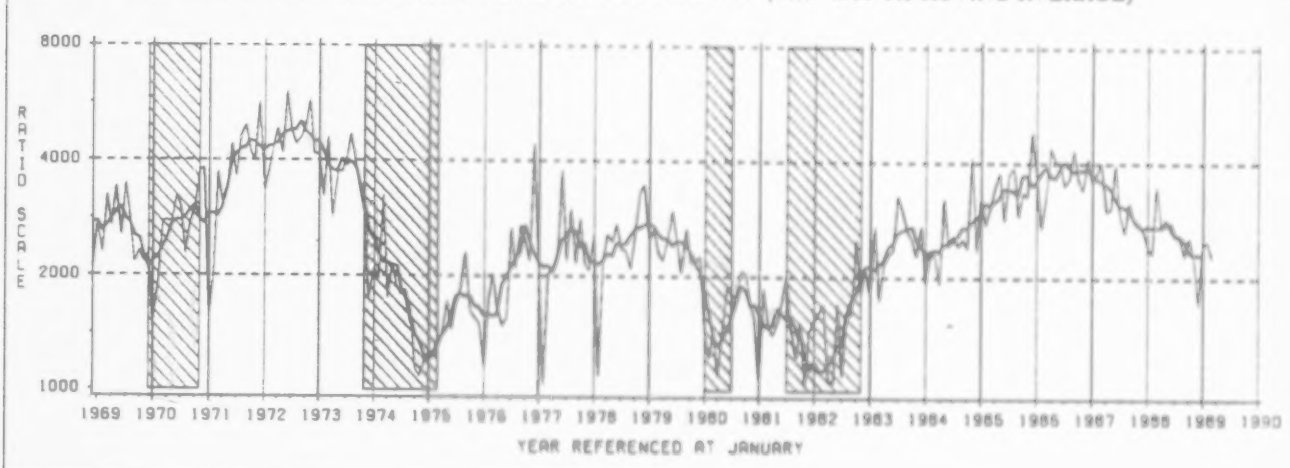
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,147	3,326	1,942	2,913	1,307	2,076	1,138	1,716
Feb	1,414	2,383	1,929	3,181	1,242	1,917	998	1,636
Mar	2,222	2,516	2,640	2,875	2,532	2,641	1,380	1,470
Apr	3,989	3,731	2,577	2,392	2,176	2,033		
May	3,066	2,608	2,628	2,422	2,138	1,876		
Jun	3,482	3,060	3,057	2,488	1,998	1,686		
Jul	2,858	2,473	2,603	2,299	2,195	2,086		
Aug	2,885	2,666	1,829	1,687	1,964	1,705		
Sep	2,910	2,599	2,749	2,573	1,893	1,753		
Oct	3,202	2,873	2,252	1,988	2,120	1,964		
Nov	2,443	2,699	1,883	2,046	1,642	1,732		
Dec	3,162	2,937	2,278	2,112	1,271	1,194		

27. Private Multi-Family (5 or more) Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg Permits (Number)

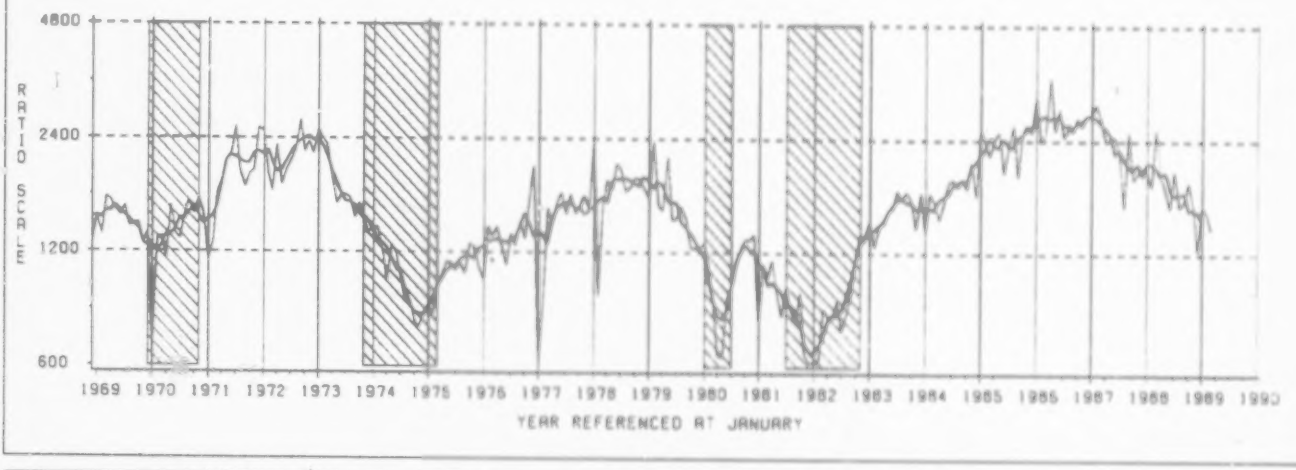
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
		*DATA NOT SUITABLE FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT		
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	251	537	350	679
Feb	279	483	374	885
Mar	696	994	784	801
Apr	519	606	680	
May	1,201	577	980	
Jun	764	1,274	1,016	
Jul	883	652	538	
Aug	861	818	735	
Sep	1,683	444	503	
Oct	662	843	643	
Nov	580	633	554	
Dec	1,078	531	478	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-FAMILY(5-) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

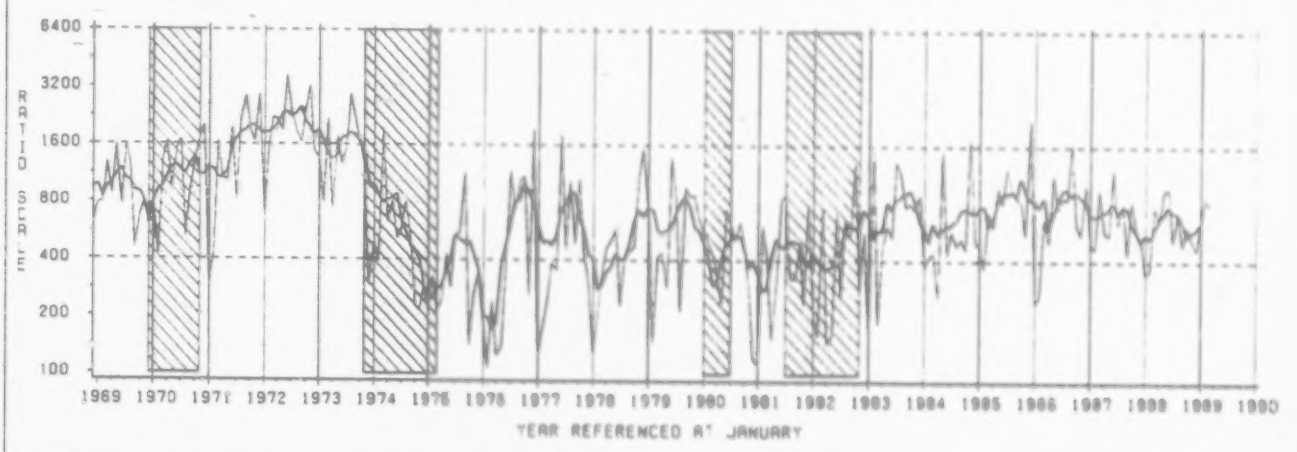


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,715	4,037	3,681	4,024	4,184	4,674	4,382	4,926
Feb	3,358	3,977	3,637	4,327	4,206	4,819	4,150	4,950
Mar	3,865	4,054	4,188	4,440	4,882	5,057	4,789	4,942
Apr	3,955	4,098	4,371	4,471	4,676	4,817		
May	4,394	4,271	4,550	4,510	4,894	4,880		
Jun	4,202	4,138	4,679	4,568	5,160	4,969		
Jul	4,194	4,176	4,680	4,608	4,972	4,983		
Aug	4,223	4,246	4,694	4,667	5,026	4,951		
Sep	4,257	4,335	4,595	4,671	4,872	4,892		
Oct	4,296	4,248	4,690	4,642	4,955	4,986		
Nov	4,346	4,251	4,629	4,539	5,103	4,996		
Dec	5,450	4,336	5,842	4,656	6,231	4,940		

29. Sales of Retail Stores in 1982-84 Dollars ($000,000)

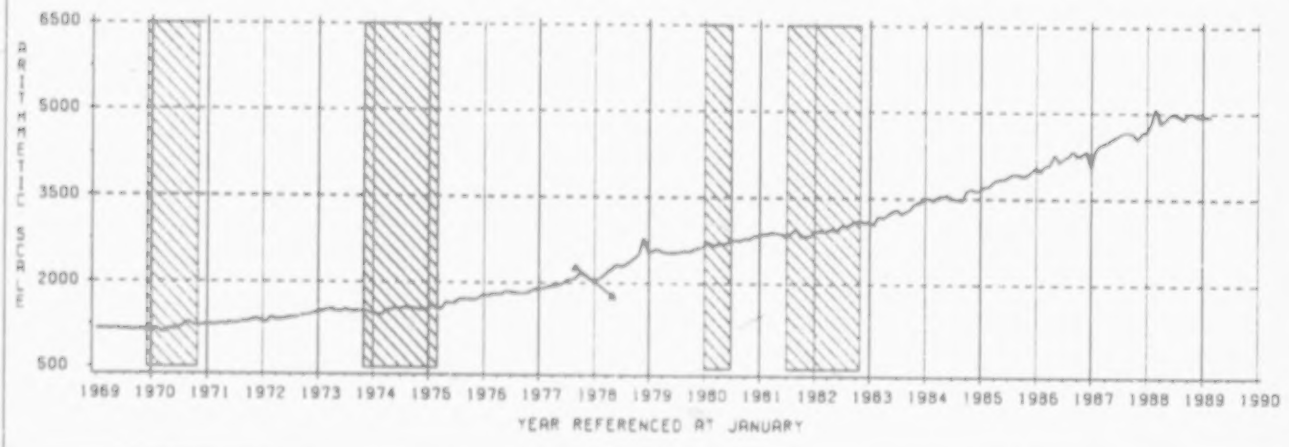
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,773	3,778	4,226	4,298
Feb	3,752	4,055	4,377	4,308
Mar	3,857	4,134	4,586	4,238
Apr	3,944	4,109	4,324	
May	4,111	4,138	4,381	
Jun	3,979	4,199	4,469	
Jul	4,004	4,243	4,461	
Aug	4,067	4,258	4,421	
Sep	4,125	4,227	4,295	
Oct	4,034	4,190	4,358	
Nov	4,049	4,123	4,394	
Dec	4,118	4,217	4,349	

30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

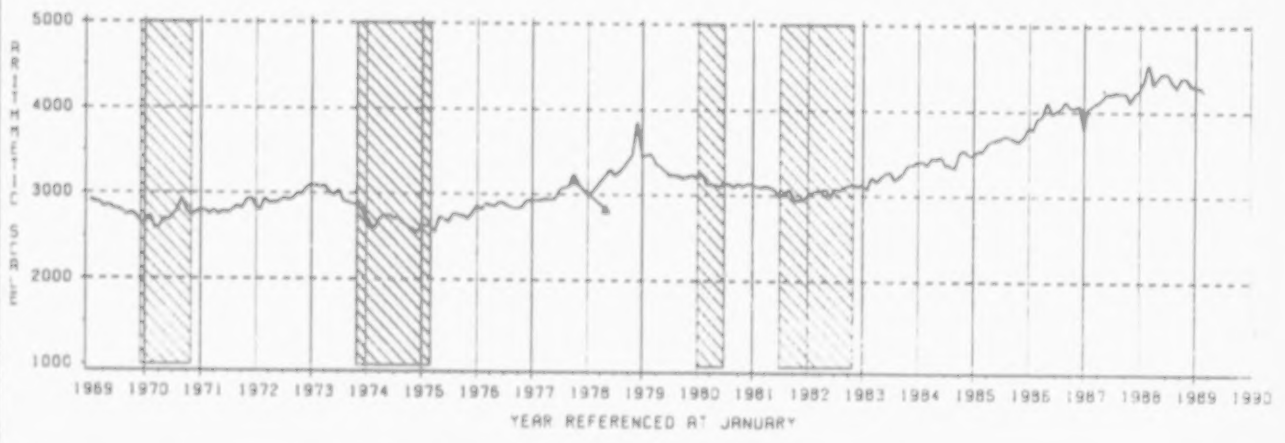
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40,729	46,835	34,972	40,511	31,187	37,063	30,762	36,658
Feb	36,726	45,656	27,408	33,610	37,108	42,762	31,032	37,810
Mar	43,155	40,163	43,488	41,136	44,315	41,873	33,782	31,877
Apr	44,587	46,040	46,390	50,482	40,590	40,860		
May	44,016	44,604	42,702	43,610	42,569	43,253		
Jun	58,595	50,938	48,476	38,605	45,763	39,111		
Jul	47,860	44,394	47,436	44,131	39,607	37,535		
Aug	48,055	46,680	46,447	44,541	42,224	37,437		
Sep	60,111	51,176	49,342	42,140	39,463	34,859		
Oct	50,831	47,955	41,876	38,827	36,153	34,479		
Nov	33,529	41,235	30,691	38,492	31,957	37,696		
Dec	43,278	43,969	36,569	39,913	31,715	34,443		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-84 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

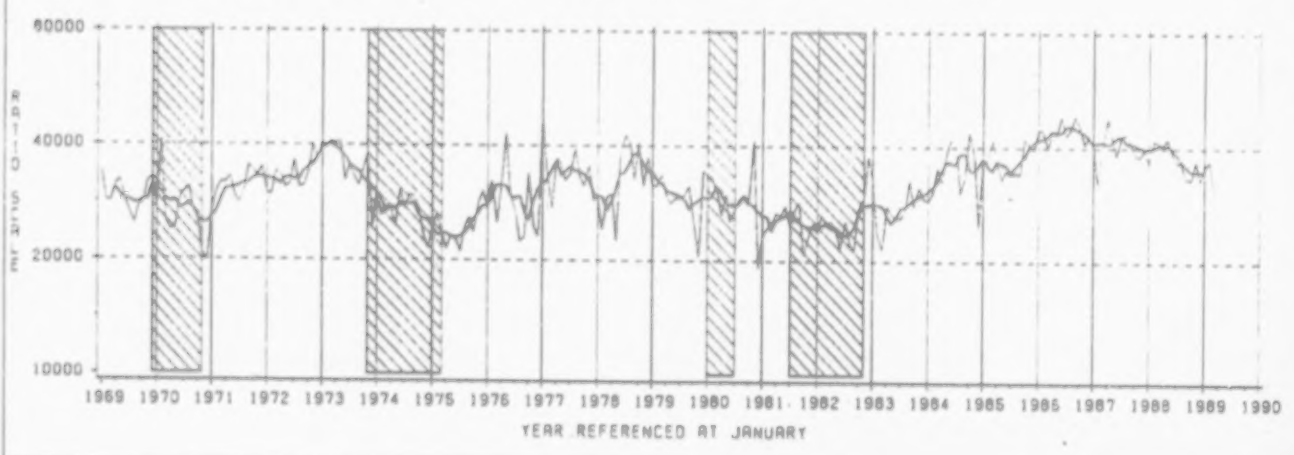


TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly Avg-WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	WA Adj.	IUR Adj.	WA Adj.	IUR Adj.	WA Adj.	IUR Adj.	WA Adj.	IUR Adj.
Jan	92.8	2.9	69.8	2.1	67.9	2.0	67.1	1.9
Feb	87.9	2.7	73.9	2.3	67.1	2.0	68.3	2.0
Mar	88.7	2.8	73.1	2.2	65.8	2.0	76.3	2.2
Apr	87.0	2.7	73.7	2.2	69.1	2.0	79.1	2.3
May	86.5	2.7	73.9	2.2	70.9	2.1		
Jun	86.8	2.7	72.6	2.2	72.6	2.1		
Jul	86.2	2.7	70.9	2.1	73.2	2.1		
Aug	85.4	2.6	71.6	2.2	72.9	2.1		
Sep	83.3	2.6	70.3	2.1	72.1	2.1		
Oct	80.2	2.5	68.4	2.0	72.3	2.1		
Nov	77.5	2.4	68.0	2.0	71.9	2.1		
Dec	76.1	2.3	68.2	2.0	70.4	2.0		

32. Initial Claims Weekly Average (Number)

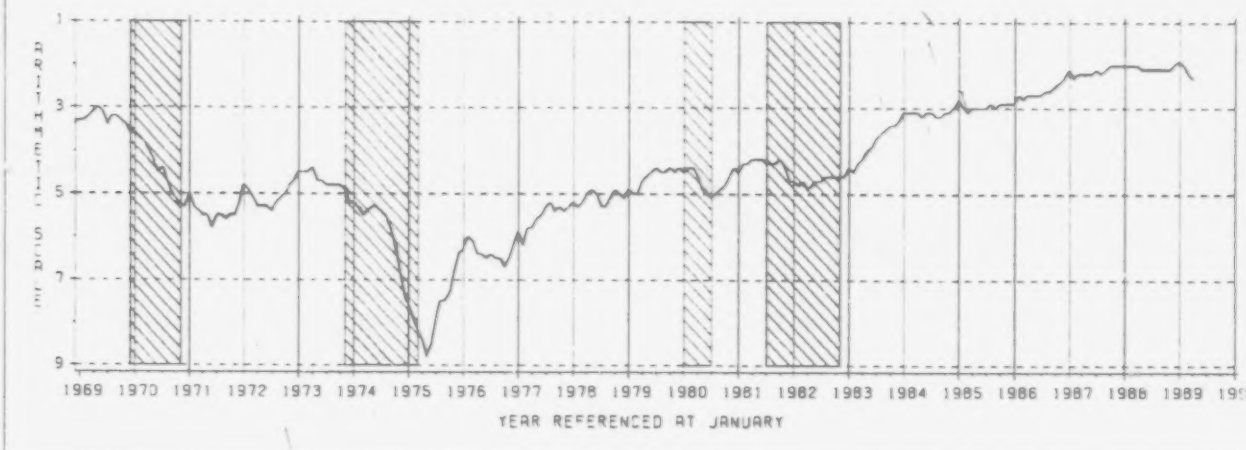
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,089	10,086	14,106	9,261	15,089	9,845	13,666	8,534
Feb	10,039	9,926	10,174	10,093	8,696	8,013	9,038	8,971
Mar	9,399	10,286	7,695	8,405	7,207	8,255	8,555	9,722
Apr	8,743	9,559	8,187	8,753	7,989	8,551	8,902	9,509
May	7,797	9,995	6,458	8,360	6,495	8,069		
Jun	9,206	8,882	8,058	7,919	8,247	8,481		
Jul	10,924	9,930	9,157	8,150	10,473	9,290		
Aug	7,615	9,742	6,191	7,674	6,597	8,295		
Sep	7,213	9,307	5,808	7,968	6,089	8,159		
Oct	7,530	8,972	6,508	7,861	7,079	8,301		
Nov	7,732	8,578	7,721	8,234	7,346	8,394		
Dec	12,366	8,791	11,708	8,551	12,071	8,688		

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

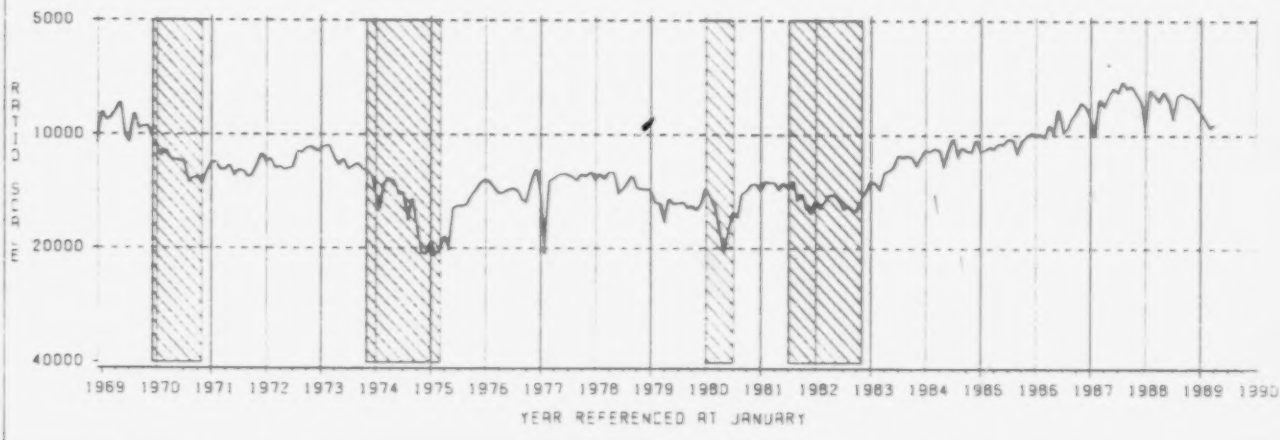
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	9,627	9,547	7,298	7,322	6,294	6,362	7,210	7,133
Feb	9,267	9,435	7,464	7,585	6,367	6,458	6,209	6,298
Mar	13,766	11,357	8,558	7,094	7,849	6,500	7,900	6,542
Apr	10,990	9,302	8,665	7,358	7,114	6,047	7,584	6,447
May	9,445	8,660	7,757	7,141	7,075	6,548		
Jun	8,074	8,507	6,905	7,226	6,536	6,807		
Jul	8,951	8,655	7,454	7,179	6,343	6,108		
Aug	7,174	7,962	6,240	6,948	6,584	7,338		
Sep	7,284	8,326	6,324	7,179	5,548	6,264		
Oct	7,560	8,468	5,781	6,440	5,519	6,148		
Nov	6,324	7,679	5,317	6,515	6,338	7,816		
Dec	8,562	8,057	7,233	6,773	6,345	5,938		

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31 INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

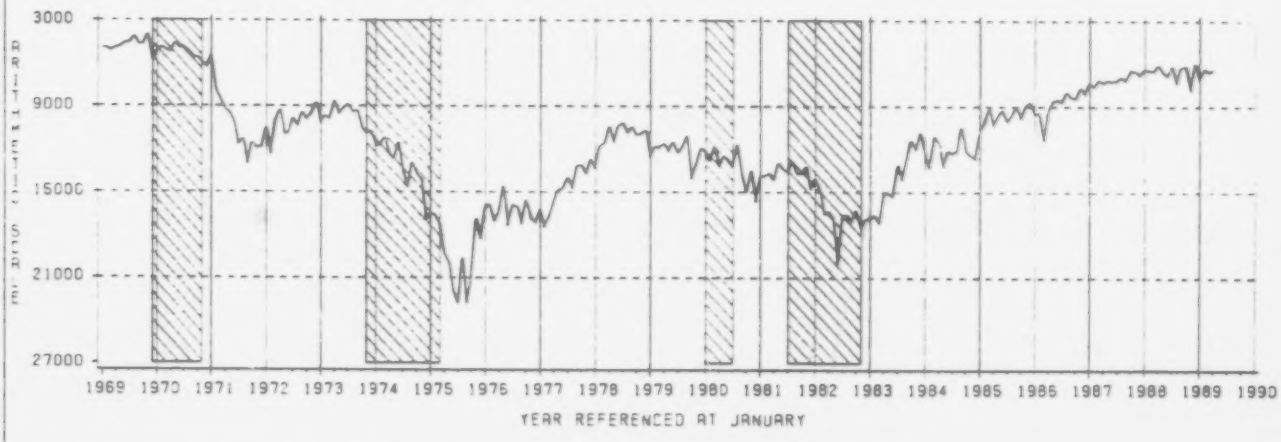


TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

34. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.6	34.0	31.6	26.1	30.4	25.3	26.4	21.9
Feb	37.0	31.1	30.6	25.7	26.4	22.0	22.1	18.5
Mar	36.3	32.9	27.6	24.7	23.5	20.8	21.2	19.0
Apr	31.7	29.0	27.9	25.6	23.4	21.3	22.3	20.2
May	29.6	29.7	23.8	24.0	20.8	20.9		
Jun	28.8	31.6	21.0	23.0	18.1	19.9		
Jul	32.6	32.6	23.2	23.0	21.3	20.9		
Aug	28.8	31.4	20.4	22.3	18.8	20.5		
Sep	24.9	29.7	18.4	22.2	16.0	19.5		
Oct	23.4	27.2	18.4	20.4	16.6	19.3		
Nov	23.9	27.5	19.7	22.1	16.6	18.4		
Dec	25.7	26.0	21.4	21.9	16.6	17.2		

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

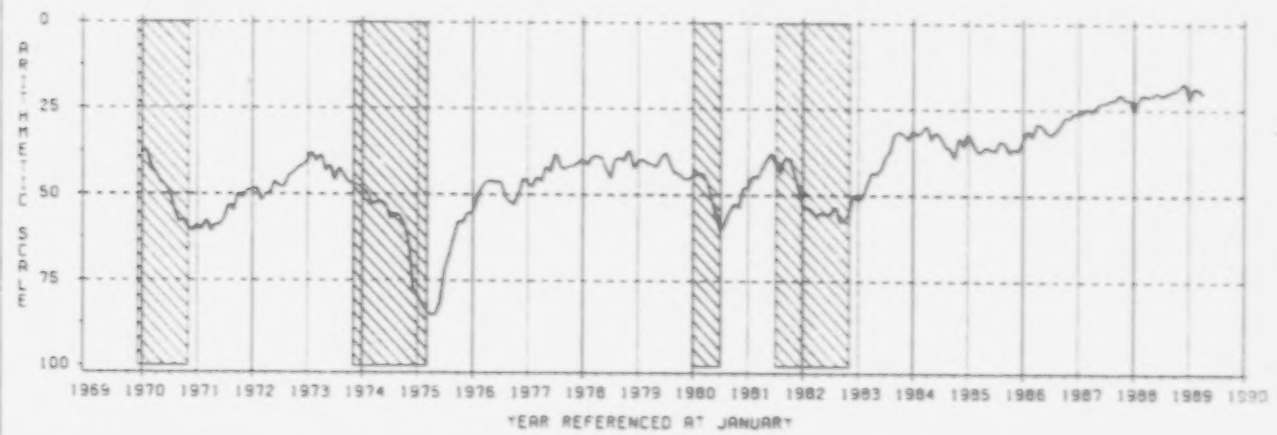
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14.0	10.4	9.6	7.1	13.8	10.1	13.2	9.7
Feb	19.6	9.0	20.0	8.9	21.2	9.4	20.5	9.1
Mar	20.9	9.6	19.6	8.8	18.8	8.4	20.9	9.3
Apr	13.5	9.9	10.8	8.1	10.0	7.5	14.4	10.9
May	9.2	9.6	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.7		
Jun	6.9	9.8	5.1	7.3	6.0	8.6		
Jul	5.7	9.7	4.4	7.5	5.2	9.0		
Aug	4.7	9.9	3.4	7.2	4.2	9.0		
Sep	4.8	10.3	3.0	6.6	3.4	7.5		
Oct	4.5	10.6	2.9	6.8	5.2	12.2		
Nov	4.4	8.7	3.6	7.2	5.5	11.0		
Dec	7.8	9.9	6.2	6.0	7.4	9.6		

36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

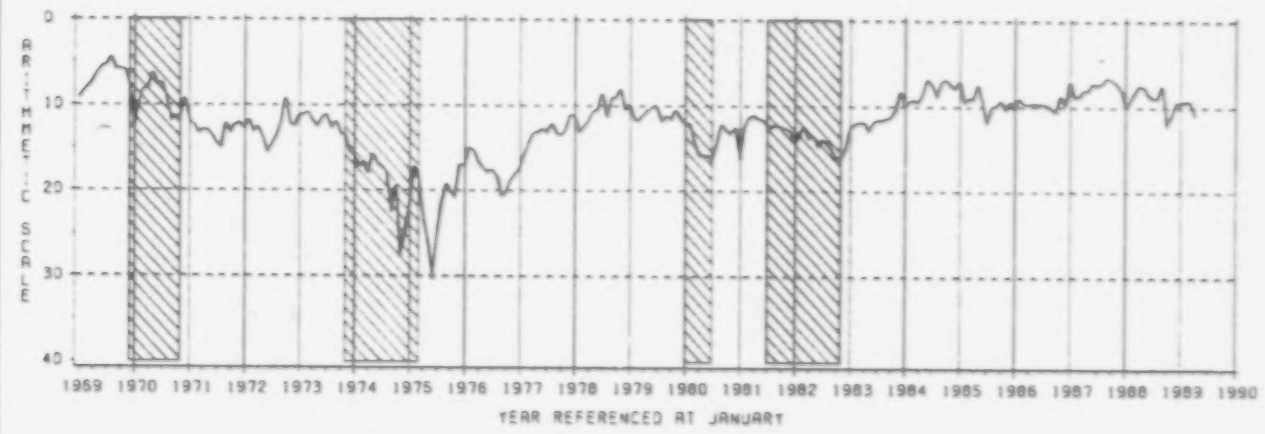
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj
Jan	48.5	44.2	38.1	34.8	43.7	39.8	44.7	40.9
Feb	47.3	42.7	41.6	37.6	39.6	35.8	42.9	38.8
Mar	44.8	42.5	37.7	36.1	35.5	34.1	41.5	40.0
Apr	42.0	42.7	36.7	37.2	36.3	36.6	41.4	41.8
May	38.3	42.3	34.9	38.4	33.8	37.0		
Jun	37.8	41.6	33.5	36.7	34.8	38.0		
Jul	42.9	39.6	41.1	37.6	42.2	38.4		
Aug	43.3	40.0	40.9	37.5	41.8	38.3		
Sep	38.4	40.1	34.9	36.4	33.4	35.1		
Oct	34.3	38.5	30.9	34.8	37.1	41.9		
Nov	36.5	39.2	32.1	34.6	36.2	39.0		
Dec	36.6	36.7	34.9	35.6	35.6	36.6		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – II

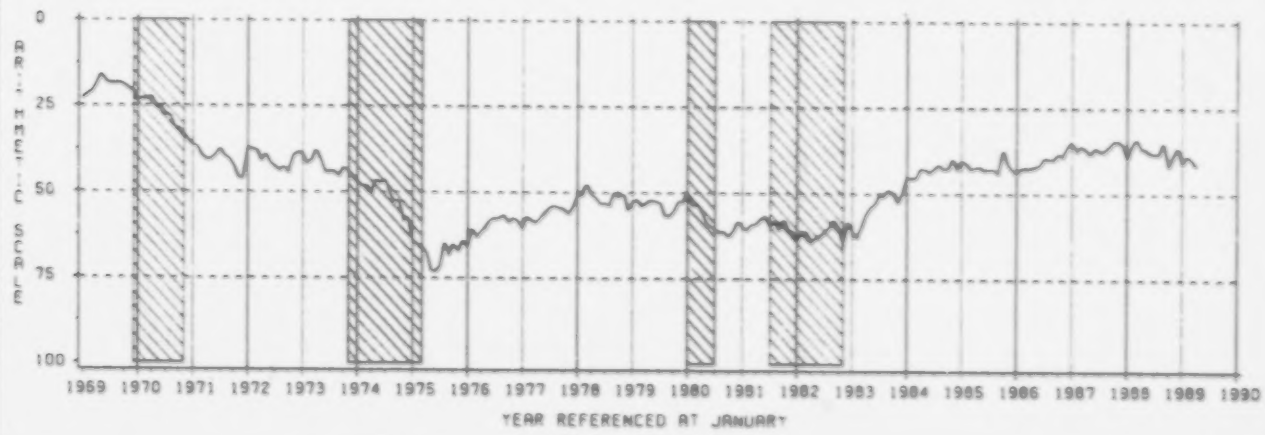
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988 APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3639.9	3645.3	3642.6	3637.8	3641.9	3658.1	3666.6	3674.5	3681.1	3687.6	3692.2	3688.1	3685.0
PRIVATE SECTOR	3088.6	3093.4	3092.2	3088.0	3094.5	3102.7	3111.2	3118.6	3123.7	3129.4	3132.5	3131.3	3128.2
GOODS PRODUCING	841.6	841.6	842.3	840.6	841.6	842.3	841.5	841.9	843.1	846.4	845.7	844.7	842.8
PRIVATE SERVICE PROD.	2247.0	2251.8	2249.9	2247.4	2252.9	2260.4	2269.7	2276.7	2280.6	2283.0	2286.8	2286.6	2285.4
PUBLIC SECTOR	551.3	551.9	550.4	549.8	547.4	555.4	554.4	555.9	557.4	558.2	559.7	556.8	556.8
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3625.9	3649.4	3692.6	3685.2	3685.6	3662.9	3686.9	3696.4	3700.0	3612.1	3602.4	3636.6	3670.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	835.8	843.3	854.7	849.9	855.2	855.5	854.9	851.3	844.1	821.2	816.9	826.3	836.4
MINING	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
CONSTRUCTION	168.6	174.2	180.5	183.8	185.2	183.6	184.0	181.5	178.3	162.4	158.0	163.8	174.8
MANUFACTURING	664.9	666.8	671.8	663.8	667.6	669.5	668.5	667.3	663.3	656.5	656.5	660.1	659.2
DURABLE GOODS	307.4	307.0	308.7	305.9	304.5	306.0	306.1	306.1	304.8	303.0	302.0	303.2	302.4
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.5
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.8
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	23.6	23.9	24.0	23.8	23.8	24.0	23.6	23.7	23.5	23.2	23.1	23.4	23.6
GLASS & GL./PRESSED,BLOWN	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3
POTTERY & REL. PROD.	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
PRIMARY METALS INDUSTRIES	18.2	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.0	18.7
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
PRIMARY & SEC. NONFER.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	44.8	44.5	44.6	43.9	43.8	44.5	44.9	44.8	44.5	44.3	43.7	44.0	43.7
METAL CANS	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.3	11.6	11.5
METAL STAMPINGS	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	53.5	53.2	53.6	53.3	52.6	52.7	52.8	53.0	53.1	53.1	52.8	53.1	52.7
CONSTRUCTION & REL.MACH.	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
METALWORKING MACHINERY	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9
REFRIGERATION MACH.	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.6
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	82.2	81.6	82.3	81.4	80.9	80.9	80.7	80.9	80.4	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.2
ELEC. TEST & DIST. EQUIP.	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
ELECTRICAL IND. APPARATUS	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.2	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.0
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	15.0	15.1	15.1	14.7	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	14.9	14.7	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.8
MOTOR VEHICLES	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.9
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7
SHIP & BOAT BLDG. & REP.	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5
ENGINEER. & SCIENT. INST.	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
MEASURING & CONTROL INST.	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	20.8	21.0	21.2	20.9	21.2	21.0	21.1	20.8	20.6	20.1	20.5	20.7	20.9
TOYS,JEWELRY & SPORT. GDS.	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	357.5	359.8	363.1	357.9	363.1	363.5	362.4	361.2	358.5	353.5	354.5	356.9	356.8
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	47.2	47.5	47.9	47.4	47.8	48.0	48.1	48.1	47.8	47.1	46.0	46.8	46.7
PRESERVED FRUITS & VEG.	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.2	10.6	10.9
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD.	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.0	13.4	13.5
BEVERAGES	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.6	13.1	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.5	13.0	13.1
BROAD WOVEN FABRIC MILLS	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
TEXTILE FIN., EXCEPT WOOL	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9

NOTE: NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT INCLUDES CIVILIANS ON NONFARM ESTABLISHMENT PAYROLLS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY FOR ANY PART OF THE PAY PERIOD INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. IT EXCLUDES PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND DOMESTICS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO MARCH 1988 BENCHMARKS AND ARE NOT ADDITIVE.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988 APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	1989 FEB	MAR	APR
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PROD	38.6	39.2	39.9	38.5	40.8	41.3	41.0	40.3	37.8	34.8	35.9	36.7	37.2
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS & COATS	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
MEN'S & BOYS' FURNISHINGS	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
WOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTERWEAR	14.9	15.2	15.6	15.4	16.3	16.6	16.4	15.8	14.1	11.9	12.4	13.0	13.4
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGARM.	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	27.9	27.9	28.0	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.7
PAPER/P'B'R'D MILLS	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	67.5	67.8	68.6	68.2	68.2	68.0	68.6	68.7	68.6	68.5	68.7	68.7	68.4
NEWSPAPERS	18.9	19.0	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.4
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.1	21.1	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.0
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	117.4	118.3	119.9	119.2	120.1	119.7	118.4	118.1	118.3	117.9	118.4	118.4	118.3
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEM.	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4
PLASTIC MATERIALS/SYNTHETIC	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9
DRUGS	44.0	44.4	45.3	45.5	45.5	45.4	44.9	45.4	45.6	45.8	45.8	46.0	45.9
SOAPS, CLEANERS & TOIL GOOD	25.2	25.6	26.0	25.1	26.3	26.2	25.4	24.6	24.5	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.5
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICAL	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.4
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3
PETROLEUM REFINING	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTIC PROD.	34.8	34.7	34.3	33.6	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.0	34.2	33.8	34.2	34.4	34.2
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PROD.	28.7	28.6	28.3	27.6	28.3	28.4	28.3	28.0	28.2	27.8	28.1	28.3	28.1
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
HANDBAGS, PERS. LEATHER GDS	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2790.1	2806.1	2837.9	2835.3	2830.4	2807.4	2832.0	2845.1	2855.9	2790.9	2785.5	2810.3	2834.3
PRIVATE-SERVICE PRODUCING	2232.4	2251.0	2281.2	2290.0	2290.3	2268.4	2277.5	2284.4	2294.6	2236.5	2224.1	2247.7	2271.1
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUN., ELECTRIC, GAS & SAN. SERV.	242.4	242.8	244.4	243.5	244.7	245.7	247.2	246.5	244.8	241.7	241.0	241.1	242.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	142.8	143.2	144.2	142.8	143.6	146.5	147.6	147.5	146.8	142.8	142.4	143.1	144.7
COMMUNICATIONS	65.4	65.5	65.9	66.4	67.1	65.2	65.7	65.2	64.3	65.0	64.7	64.1	64.2
ELEC, GAS & SANITARY SERV	28.5	28.4	28.6	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE	858.9	868.1	880.7	883.9	883.9	875.5	881.5	889.9	904.9	863.7	848.5	859.6	866.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	269.8	270.6	272.9	273.4	274.4	273.7	274.5	275.2	276.4	274.4	274.5	276.4	276.1
RETAIL TRADE	589.1	597.5	607.8	610.5	609.5	601.8	607.0	614.7	628.5	589.3	574.0	583.2	590.6
BLDG/MAT/HRDWR/GARDEN SU	22.8	22.9	23.4	23.2	23.3	22.8	22.9	22.9	23.0	22.1	21.7	22.4	23.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STOR	77.1	76.9	77.5	76.8	76.8	76.2	79.5	85.4	89.8	77.4	71.1	73.0	72.0
FOOD STORES	107.5	108.5	109.5	112.0	111.3	109.0	109.7	110.3	111.7	107.1	106.4	105.4	108.8
AUTO DEALERS & SERV. STA	59.9	60.2	61.0	61.8	61.7	61.3	61.2	60.8	60.5	60.0	60.1	60.4	60.6
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	53.3	54.3	55.6	55.3	55.4	55.3	56.1	56.8	58.9	54.0	49.9	53.5	53.9
EATING & DRINK. PLACES	154.4	160.0	164.9	164.8	164.5	160.4	157.3	154.9	155.4	148.4	149.1	151.3	155.0
FINANCE/INSUR./REAL EST.	232.1	234.0	238.4	241.5	240.9	237.1	236.9	237.3	238.3	238.4	238.0	238.9	239.7
BANKING	54.7	55.0	56.2	56.6	56.7	55.8	55.5	56.0	56.5	57.0	56.8	56.9	57.0
INS. AGENTS & CARRIERS	86.4	86.4	87.0	87.9	87.5	86.9	87.3	87.4	87.8	87.8	87.9	88.2	88.2
SERVICES	899.0	906.1	917.7	921.1	920.8	910.1	911.9	910.7	906.6	892.7	896.6	908.1	921.9
LEGAL SERVICES	31.8	31.9	32.9	33.0	32.9	32.8	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.2	33.7	33.9
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	53.0	52.5	48.3	43.2	42.7	46.6	50.5	51.7	51.3	49.6	52.0	52.2	52.3
SOCIAL SERVICES	45.2	45.4	45.2	43.2	42.1	43.7	43.7	44.2	44.3	44.2	44.5	44.6	44.8
MISC. SERVICES	46.5	45.9	46.5	46.9	47.1	46.9	46.7	47.1	46.9	46.5	46.3	46.7	46.6
HOTELS,CAMPS,LODG. PLACE	66.9	67.8	70.8	73.1	73.2	71.3	69.9	68.5	67.0	65.6	66.1	67.1	68.4
CASINOS	40.4	40.6	41.6	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.1	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.3	42.7
PERSONAL SERVICES	39.0	37.6	37.6	37.2	37.1	37.8	37.8	37.8	38.2	38.7	39.0	39.2	40.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	261.0	262.4	266.4	268.2	269.7	266.8	269.0	269.3	270.1	264.6	264.6	267.5	268.5
MEDICAL & OTH HEALTH SER	228.2	229.1	230.9	231.2	232.2	232.4	233.4	233.6	233.3	234.1	234.5	236.1	236.7
HOSPITALS	116.2	116.6	117.6	118.3	118.7	118.8	118.9	119.1	118.6	119.3	119.8	120.5	120.5
PUBLIC SECTOR	557.7	555.1	556.7	545.3	540.1	539.0	554.5	560.7	561.3	554.4	561.4	562.6	563.2
FEDERAL	77.8	77.7	78.0	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.5	78.5	78.9	79.0	79.0	78.8	78.9
LOCAL	355.1	354.1	358.2	346.6	341.7	340.4	351.8	357.1	357.2	354.8	358.4	359.5	359.4
LOCAL EDUCATION	198.5	197.2	197.8	169.1	163.0	181.1	193.9	198.8	198.5	196.8	199.6	200.2	200.5
STATE*	124.8	123.3	120.5	120.5	120.2	120.4	124.2	125.1	125.2	120.6	124.0	124.3	124.9
EXEC/LEG/JUD.(FULL)**	77.5	77.3	78.0	75.1	75.5	78.2	78.7	78.9	79.7	79.0	78.7	78.9	79.0

* THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE EMPLOYEES REPORTED UNDER THIS HEADING IS DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF A DEFINITION DEVELOPED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WHICH IS STANDARDIZED THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THE DEFINITION INCLUDES BOTH FULL- AND PART-TIME WORKERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AS WELL AS ALL EMPLOYEES OF AUTHORITIES, COMMISSIONS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER AGENCIES NOT INCLUDED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL

** THIS SUB-CATEGORY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IS LIMITED TO FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY. THE FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL AND ARE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1965-1988
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Prod.	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Prod.	Transp. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1965	2,257.8	951.6	837.5	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	879.3	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	767.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.3	860.2	726.8	2.2	131.3	1,947.0	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,489.9	845.9	690.5	2.1	153.4	2,108.3	231.2	834.2	210.8	832.1	535.6
1987	3,581.6	842.1	675.4	2.3	164.4	2,197.7	237.6	862.0	226.8	871.4	541.8
1988	3,648.3	841.7	666.1	2.3	173.3	2,255.1	243.3	874.1	235.6	902.0	551.5

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fix.	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fab. Metals	Nonelec. Mach.	Elec. Mach.	Transp. Equip.	Instr.*	Misc. Mfg.
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	95.0	16.1	33.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.2	59.1	93.5	14.6	33.5	20.7
1986	322.6	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.4	55.8	89.4	12.3	32.8	20.1
1987	312.1	7.1	11.3	24.1	18.7	45.1	53.8	84.9	14.8	32.0	20.4
1988	306.4	6.7	10.3	23.7	18.6	44.5	53.2	81.6	14.5	32.5	20.9

Year	Nondur. Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print. Pub.	Chem.	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.9	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.4	117.4	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	363.3	48.9	0.3	13.2	42.7	28.3	67.3	116.0	8.3	35.3	3.0
1988	359.7	47.7	0.3	13.0	39.2	27.8	68.0	118.4	8.2	34.5	2.7

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	442.80	442.13	444.85	438.46	437.94	448.26	453.74	455.54	461.90	460.08	459.38	460.62	459.61
DURABLE GOODS	443.98	444.64	447.79	442.80	437.93	451.67	454.16	455.10	461.62	458.99	457.88	458.43	458.97
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	352.00	368.02	350.84	342.81	342.03	341.78	363.24	364.70	358.80	346.25	353.05	355.65	363.87
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	347.76	364.11	373.86	364.05	370.52	401.94	388.95	366.49	358.49	347.80	356.64	364.94	363.59
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	457.97	460.46	462.09	470.25	459.95	464.70	461.47	471.22	477.99	471.37	480.11	481.24	475.90
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	466.57	475.58	471.58	478.84	465.23	478.03	467.04	469.84	477.41	481.66	487.48	487.48	484.03
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	438.99	438.59	433.05	458.23	417.88	421.69	428.67	437.70	460.49	455.06	454.52	453.42	451.21
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	440.08	446.75	460.13	447.89	440.05	464.28	459.46	462.27	461.21	467.02	461.89	464.81	460.16
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	485.82	485.82	501.27	482.80	499.94	517.44	503.96	495.23	524.50	516.73	504.06	506.00	498.77
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	488.98	500.35	495.11	491.86	438.88	486.23	500.35	494.34	486.52	480.60	482.68	482.68	487.35
PRIMARY & NONFER. METALS*	365.88	363.43	383.37	389.82	415.49	421.50	444.14	476.24	493.16	495.60	501.82	517.79	490.65
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	403.65	423.04	447.03	434.14	434.23	449.45	439.66	447.10	431.76	448.79	440.92	443.61	435.71
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	460.40	453.11	455.52	439.15	432.55	456.62	453.74	460.10	460.24	455.26	452.06	451.07	457.97
METAL CANS	491.24	495.06	501.87	480.49	457.03	483.76	473.62	497.31	491.89	491.72	486.18	478.27	476.44
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HRDWR.	720.58	654.60	657.44	553.02	532.13	613.84	615.09	625.79	578.57	594.08	573.46	576.11	579.77
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	439.43	431.07	436.17	441.19	440.30	447.58	451.14	443.90	454.99	445.21	453.69	459.42	460.23
METAL STAMPINGS	445.01	446.42	454.62	429.18	444.71	439.31	424.66	431.34	429.85	424.54	429.85	414.91	439.08
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	457.47	464.96	467.74	453.74	451.13	474.75	476.27	478.24	491.99	492.59	491.62	491.63	490.20
CONSTR. & REL. MACH.*	440.22	444.43	454.16	514.01	466.07	495.23	473.05	482.22	505.32	510.86	529.82	527.46	500.21
METALWORKING MACHINERY	519.50	520.65	519.78	512.40	521.51	541.24	551.49	550.08	578.75	564.88	559.46	565.63	565.31
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	575.92	589.15	607.03	565.02	556.40	605.44	618.77	650.05	682.96	695.69	700.12	697.22	669.26
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	460.40	482.47	482.94	455.22	466.49	487.34	499.96	491.42	505.56	505.25	500.52	475.18	484.36
REFRIG/SYC IND MACH.	401.70	404.43	418.26	407.93	393.46	432.28	425.32	422.34	425.72	413.44	414.62	418.94	420.69
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUP.	447.53	444.21	446.31	448.94	447.60	445.83	440.82	447.23	458.68	457.07	451.27	450.87	459.02
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUP.*	342.19	339.83	356.70	342.68	340.26	352.32	339.96	336.38	329.12	335.78	333.64	335.01	327.36
ELEC. LIGHTING & WIRING*	332.00	328.55	336.60	319.81	329.55	339.65	342.45	353.42	347.58	355.24	338.55	345.95	350.38
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIP.	358.29	414.70	381.07	370.91	370.05	379.44	409.60	387.69	398.89	393.71	390.18	390.86	395.50
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	590.13	586.05	584.15	593.26	589.98	564.93	548.64	560.78	575.75	564.63	572.42	575.16	592.41
ELEC. COMP. & ACCESS.	312.05	303.77	313.63	316.41	315.95	326.42	325.20	322.69	333.56	343.92	331.53	328.99	331.89
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	555.44	579.51	589.61	599.24	576.77	600.38	667.58	611.94	609.04	607.46	606.05	611.03	591.97
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	600.21	637.22	653.56	671.89	643.01	664.78	765.38	667.10	662.42	659.87	663.14	669.82	643.22
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	432.83	424.92	419.83	418.18	420.86	428.67	432.64	445.12	453.84	453.95	449.11	447.37	448.52
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	357.11	339.16	351.54	344.08	343.08	342.21	352.96	358.16	357.82	354.71	355.37	357.46	360.53
NONDURABLE GOODS	440.10	439.55	442.95	433.62	436.80	445.91	453.29	456.62	463.27	460.73	461.14	462.38	459.82
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	448.20	450.17	452.76	451.82	446.22	468.04	471.74	475.23	485.51	477.73	482.98	484.27	473.63
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	444.19	451.93	452.93	414.53	420.39	462.58	504.81	493.51	511.78	511.79	497.55	509.18	483.84
GRAIN MILL & BAK. PROD	413.52	414.47	412.17	431.50	432.48	436.40	430.50	432.00	447.69	436.58	449.35	443.04	415.91
BEVERAGES*	522.75	502.33	496.90	539.85	504.79	482.25	477.54	511.92	530.92	535.18	524.17	529.47	562.38
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	377.52	384.01	405.07	357.01	391.85	404.84	408.16	403.18	408.92	402.69	400.45	398.66	400.40
APPAREL & OTHER TEXT. PROD.	262.81	262.80	269.01	258.84	263.17	274.88	279.72	271.86	274.48	273.77	275.65	269.67	273.73
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	228.00	218.82	230.64	234.70	219.45	236.12	230.04	226.40	249.98	243.09	234.72	242.42	235.30
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	252.31	251.41	251.29	242.55	247.11	264.22	266.64	256.56	264.48	255.94	267.46	270.02	270.90
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	301.31	288.22	280.72	270.69	278.17	287.92	321.86	313.05	295.20	293.46	286.40	299.47	298.21
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	447.53	439.11	449.43	436.13	447.94	449.21	456.04	453.05	458.15	455.18	454.26	453.84	458.77
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	432.48	427.04	439.69	418.80	430.97	440.99	438.27	434.10	458.74	454.11	448.51	457.80	462.16
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	443.90	449.92	453.83	458.97	462.98	475.86	488.10	473.55	485.62	477.63	474.39	490.99	479.49
NEWSPAPERS	434.92	425.75	429.34	432.29	433.29	443.54	440.88	440.53	440.83	428.30	435.89	441.53	431.64
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	465.71	475.50	481.34	496.70	500.68	530.75	551.30	529.87	551.04	538.81	535.82	552.37	532.00
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	533.23	533.18	528.55	514.01	519.21	523.67	531.29	552.90	552.52	546.88	550.71	552.44	549.31
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	559.85	546.11	570.26	552.50	561.13	568.10	563.73	611.34	570.10	555.44	576.39	591.85	586.77
PLASTIC MAT. & SYN.	574.60	573.92	563.50	561.02	580.18	584.80	602.07	641.24	604.04	620.57	624.55	625.86	620.71
DRUGS	555.14	566.89	563.04	474.01	558.66	564.34	567.59	590.24	602.97	592.91	594.03	593.61	595.72
SOAPS, CLNRS & TOILET GDS.*	346.60	343.76	342.23	339.84	346.66	342.12	357.93	382.39	395.21	379.08	381.03	391.04	378.10
PAINTS & ALLIED PRODUCTS*	612.45	608.84	606.06	595.74	562.79	612.91	605.58	598.91	597.08	580.07	583.68	589.11	586.38
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	686.19	682.23	675.18	753.12	677.11	687.52	694.65	697.30	657.56	672.45	675.07	666.72	664.15
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	805.51	801.92	793.86	775.99	770.85	747.68	785.07	780.02	818.90	808.63	824.43	813.50	812.68
PETROLEUM REFINING	882.35	876.43	860.33	838.80	845.28	797.86	840.20	836.13	878.81	862.08	880.31	872.24	871.78
RUBBER & PLAS. PROD., NEC	372.27	365.33	370.44	365.51	364.49	374.69	373.69	377.04	376.97	376.24	376.74	374.01	374.42
RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS*	338.15	331.17	341.52	335.27	318.45	341.74	344.40	349.97	349.27	343.71	352.15	353.42	357.98
MISCELLANEOUS PLAS. PROD.	379.21	372.20	376.00	371.43	373.92	381.23	378.78	383.11	383.53	382.63	381.80	378.63	377.71
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	259.78	264.65	269.79	252.59	261.82	267.33	265.24	276.67	267.14	264.70	266.49	270.69	270.23

WEEKLY EARNINGS ARE AFFECTED BY PREMIUM PAY, SHIFT DIFFERENTIALS, PIECEWORK AND INCENTIVE PAYMENTS, LENGTH OF WORKWEEK, AND OTHER FACTORS.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.0	40.9	41.0	40.3	40.4	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.0
DURABLE GOODS	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.0	40.7	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	40.0	40.8	39.2	39.0	39.0	37.6	39.1	39.3	39.0	37.8	38.5	38.7	39.0
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	38.3	40.1	40.2	39.7	40.1	42.0	40.6	38.7	38.3	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.6
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	41.9	42.4	42.2	41.8	41.7	42.4	41.8	42.3	42.3	42.2	42.3	42.4	41.6
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	42.3	43.0	42.6	42.3	41.8	43.3	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.5	42.5	42.2
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	39.8	39.3	38.7	38.8	38.8	39.3	39.4	39.9	40.5	40.2	39.8	39.6	39.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	43.4	43.5	44.5	43.4	43.1	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.8	44.1	44.2	44.1	43.7
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	44.9	44.9	45.2	43.3	44.4	44.0	43.0	42.4	44.6	44.7	44.1	44.0	44.1
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	46.0	46.2	46.1	45.5	42.2	45.4	46.2	46.2	45.3	44.5	44.9	44.9	45.0
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	38.8	37.7	39.0	39.9	38.4	35.6	39.2	40.6	41.9	41.7	41.2	42.2	40.3
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	42.4	43.3	45.2	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.5	44.8	43.7	44.7	44.9	44.9	44.1
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	42.2	41.8	41.6	40.7	40.2	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.2	40.8	40.6	41.0
METAL CANS	43.9	44.4	45.5	43.8	42.2	44.3	42.9	43.7	43.3	44.1	43.8	43.4	43.0
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	44.7	44.2	43.8	39.7	38.7	41.9	41.9	42.6	38.7	39.5	38.8	38.9	39.2
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	41.3	40.4	40.2	40.7	40.1	41.1	41.2	40.8	41.4	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.3
METAL STAMPINGS	40.2	40.4	40.7	38.7	39.6	39.4	38.5	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.9	38.1	39.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	41.4	41.7	41.8	41.4	40.9	42.2	42.6	42.7	43.5	43.4	43.2	42.9	42.7
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	39.2	39.4	41.1	47.2	41.8	42.4	41.9	42.3	43.6	44.5	45.4	44.7	42.9
METALWORKING MACHINERY	44.1	43.9	43.9	42.7	43.1	44.4	44.8	45.2	46.9	46.0	45.3	45.8	45.7
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	43.4	44.7	44.7	43.0	42.8	44.0	45.1	46.8	48.3	49.2	49.2	49.1	46.9
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	40.6	42.1	42.7	40.9	41.8	42.6	43.1	42.4	43.1	43.0	43.0	41.5	41.9
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.3	38.2	40.1	40.7	40.3	40.2	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.8
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	40.5	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.0	39.7	39.5	40.4	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.9	40.3
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	40.4	39.7	41.0	39.8	39.2	39.9	38.5	38.4	37.7	38.2	38.0	38.2	37.2
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	40.0	39.3	39.6	38.3	39.0	40.1	40.1	41.0	40.7	41.5	40.4	40.7	40.6
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	39.2	44.4	40.8	39.5	39.2	40.8	42.8	41.2	41.9	41.4	42.0	40.8	40.9
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.2	38.8	38.1	39.8	39.3	38.7	39.1	39.1	40.3
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	39.5	38.5	39.5	39.8	39.2	40.2	40.0	39.4	39.9	40.7	39.8	39.4	39.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	41.7	42.8	43.1	43.9	42.1	43.1	45.6	43.4	42.8	42.9	42.8	43.0	41.6
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	40.5	42.2	42.8	43.8	41.7	43.0	47.1	42.9	42.3	42.6	42.4	42.8	41.1
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	41.9	41.7	41.2	40.6	40.9	41.1	40.7	41.6	42.1	41.8	41.7	41.5	41.3
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	39.9	39.3	40.5	39.1	39.8	39.7	40.2	40.7	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	40.6	40.4	40.6	39.6	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.8
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	41.5	41.3	42.0	41.3	40.9	42.9	43.2	43.4	43.7	43.0	43.2	43.2	42.1
PRESERV FRUITS/VEGS*	43.0	43.0	44.8	40.6	40.5	45.8	48.4	48.1	48.1	47.3	46.5	46.8	44.8
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	39.8	39.7	39.9	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.3	42.8	42.1	43.0	42.6	39.8
BEVERAGES*	41.0	38.7	38.4	39.9	38.3	37.5	37.9	39.5	40.1	40.3	39.8	39.9	42.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	44.0	44.6	46.4	42.3	45.3	45.9	45.2	44.6	44.4	44.3	44.2	44.1	44.0
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	36.4	36.5	36.7	35.9	36.1	36.7	37.0	36.2	36.5	36.6	37.0	36.1	36.4
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	37.5	36.9	37.2	36.5	35.0	35.4	36.0	34.2	37.2	37.0	36.0	36.4	36.2
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	39.3	38.5	38.9	38.5	39.1	37.8	38.7	37.4	38.0	37.2	38.1	38.3	38.7
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	37.9	36.3	36.6	35.2	35.8	36.4	38.5	36.7	36.4	36.5	35.8	36.7	36.5
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	42.5	41.9	42.6	41.3	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.7	43.1	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.4
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	42.4	41.5	42.4	40.7	41.4	42.2	41.7	41.7	43.4	42.8	41.8	42.0	42.4
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	38.4	38.0	37.6	37.9	38.2	38.5	38.8	38.5	39.1	38.8	38.6	39.5	38.7
NEWSPAPERS	33.2	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.8	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.3	32.7	33.5	32.7
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	39.4	39.2	38.6	39.8	39.3	40.3	40.3	39.9	41.0	40.3	40.5	41.5	40.0
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	41.4	41.3	41.1	39.6	40.5	40.5	40.9	42.4	42.6	42.1	42.2	42.3	41.9
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	43.5	42.4	43.9	42.5	42.9	43.3	43.0	46.0	42.8	42.4	43.6	44.4	43.4
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	42.5	42.2	42.4	41.1	41.8	42.5	42.7	46.0	43.3	44.2	44.2	44.8	44.4
DRUGS	41.0	41.5	40.8	34.2	40.6	40.6	40.6	42.1	43.1	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.1
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	36.6	36.3	36.1	36.0	36.8	35.6	36.9	38.9	39.8	38.8	39.0	39.3	38.0
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	45.4	45.2	45.5	45.2	42.7	45.1	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.0	43.3	43.8	43.5
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	44.5	44.1	43.9	48.0	43.6	44.1	44.5	44.9	44.4	44.8	44.5	44.3	44.1
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	44.9	44.8	44.8	45.3	43.6	41.7	42.9	43.0	45.8	45.2	45.7	45.6	45.3
PETROLEUM REFINING	46.1	45.6	45.4	46.6	44.7	41.0	42.2	42.4	45.7	44.9	45.4	45.5	45.1
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	42.4	41.8	42.0	41.3	41.0	42.1	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.1
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	40.4	39.9	40.9	40.2	38.6	40.3	41.0	40.6	40.1	40.2	40.9	41.0	41.1
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	42.8	42.2	42.2	41.5	41.5	42.5	41.9	42.1	42.1	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.1
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	38.6	38.3	39.1	37.2	38.0	38.3	38.0	39.3	38.0	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.9

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED OR PAID FOR ARE AFFECTED BY LABOR TURNOVER, CHANGES IN OVERTIME HOURS, AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	10.80	10.81	10.85	10.88	10.84	10.96	11.04	11.03	11.13	11.14	11.15	11.18	11.21
DURABLE GOODS	10.75	10.74	10.79	10.80	10.76	10.91	10.97	10.94	11.07	11.06	11.06	11.10	11.14
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	8.80	9.02	8.95	8.79	8.77	9.09	9.29	9.28	9.20	9.16	9.17	9.19	9.33
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	9.08	9.08	9.30	9.17	9.24	9.57	9.58	9.47	9.36	9.25	9.46	9.68	9.67
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	10.93	10.86	10.95	11.25	11.03	10.96	11.04	11.14	11.30	11.17	11.35	11.35	11.44
GLASS & GLNR./PRESS,BLOWN	11.03	11.06	11.07	11.32	11.13	11.04	11.12	11.16	11.34	11.28	11.47	11.47	11.47
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	11.03	11.16	11.19	11.81	10.77	10.73	10.88	10.97	11.37	11.32	11.42	11.45	11.54
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	10.14	10.27	10.34	10.32	10.21	10.60	10.49	10.53	10.53	10.59	10.45	10.54	10.53
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	10.82	10.82	11.09	11.15	11.26	11.76	11.72	11.68	11.76	11.56	11.43	11.50	11.31
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	10.63	10.83	10.74	10.81	10.40	10.71	10.83	10.70	10.74	10.80	10.75	10.75	10.83
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	9.43	9.64	9.83	9.77	10.82	11.84	11.33	11.73	11.77	11.88	12.18	12.27	12.17
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	9.52	9.77	9.89	9.80	9.78	10.10	9.88	9.98	9.88	10.04	9.82	9.88	9.88
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	10.91	10.84	10.95	10.79	10.76	10.95	10.96	11.06	11.09	11.05	11.08	11.11	11.17
METAL CANS	11.19	11.15	11.03	10.97	10.83	10.92	11.04	11.38	11.36	11.15	11.10	11.02	11.08
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	15.43	14.81	15.01	13.93	13.75	14.65	14.68	14.69	14.95	15.04	14.78	14.81	14.79
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	10.64	10.67	10.85	10.84	10.98	10.89	10.95	10.88	10.99	11.02	11.23	11.40	11.42
METAL STAMPINGS	11.07	11.05	11.17	11.09	11.23	11.15	11.03	11.06	11.05	10.97	11.05	10.89	11.06
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	11.05	11.15	11.19	10.96	11.03	11.25	11.18	11.20	11.31	11.35	11.38	11.46	11.48
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	11.23	11.28	11.05	10.89	11.15	11.68	11.29	11.40	11.59	11.48	11.67	11.80	11.66
METALWORKING MACHINERY	11.78	11.86	11.84	12.00	12.10	12.19	12.31	12.17	12.34	12.28	12.35	12.35	12.37
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	13.27	13.18	13.58	13.14	13.00	13.76	13.72	13.89	14.14	14.14	14.23	14.20	14.27
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	11.34	11.46	11.31	11.13	11.16	11.44	11.60	11.59	11.73	11.75	11.64	11.45	11.56
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	10.30	10.37	10.67	10.38	10.30	10.78	10.45	10.48	10.59	10.52	10.55	10.66	10.57
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	11.05	11.05	11.02	11.14	11.19	11.23	11.16	11.07	11.41	11.37	11.31	11.30	11.39
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	8.47	8.56	8.70	8.61	8.68	8.83	8.83	8.76	8.73	8.79	8.78	8.77	8.80
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	8.30	8.36	8.50	8.35	8.45	8.47	8.54	8.62	8.54	8.56	8.38	8.50	8.63
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	9.14	9.34	9.34	9.39	9.44	9.30	9.57	9.41	9.52	9.51	9.29	9.58	9.67
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	14.22	14.19	14.11	14.33	14.32	14.56	14.40	14.09	14.65	14.59	14.64	14.71	14.70
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	7.90	7.89	7.94	7.95	8.06	8.12	8.13	8.19	8.36	8.45	8.33	8.35	8.36
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	13.32	13.54	13.68	13.65	13.70	13.93	14.64	14.10	14.23	14.16	14.16	14.21	14.23
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	14.82	15.10	15.27	15.34	15.42	15.46	16.25	15.55	15.66	15.49	15.64	15.65	15.65
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	10.33	10.19	10.19	10.30	10.29	10.43	10.63	10.70	10.78	10.86	10.77	10.78	10.86
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	8.95	8.63	8.68	8.80	8.62	8.62	8.78	8.80	8.77	8.78	8.84	8.87	8.88
NONDURABLE GOODS	10.84	10.88	10.91	10.95	10.92	11.01	11.11	11.11	11.19	11.21	11.22	11.25	11.27
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	10.80	10.90	10.78	10.94	10.91	10.91	10.92	10.95	11.11	11.11	11.18	11.21	11.25
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	10.33	10.51	10.11	10.21	10.38	10.10	10.43	10.26	10.64	10.82	10.70	10.88	10.80
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	10.39	10.44	10.33	10.55	10.60	10.67	10.50	10.46	10.46	10.37	10.45	10.40	10.45
BEVERAGES*	12.75	12.98	12.94	13.53	13.18	12.86	12.60	12.96	13.24	13.28	13.17	13.27	13.39
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	8.58	8.61	8.73	8.44	8.65	8.82	9.03	9.04	9.21	9.09	9.06	9.04	9.10
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	7.22	7.20	7.33	7.21	7.29	7.49	7.56	7.51	7.52	7.48	7.45	7.47	7.52
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	6.08	5.93	6.20	6.43	6.27	6.67	6.39	6.62	6.72	6.57	6.52	6.66	6.50
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	6.42	6.53	6.46	6.30	6.32	6.99	6.89	6.86	6.96	6.88	7.02	7.05	7.00
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	7.95	7.94	7.67	7.69	7.77	7.91	8.36	8.53	8.11	8.04	8.00	8.16	8.17
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	10.53	10.48	10.55	10.56	10.64	10.67	10.68	10.61	10.63	10.71	10.79	10.78	10.82
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.20	10.29	10.37	10.29	10.41	10.45	10.51	10.41	10.57	10.61	10.73	10.90	10.90
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	11.56	11.84	12.07	12.11	12.12	12.36	12.58	12.30	12.42	12.31	12.29	12.43	12.39
NEWSPAPERS	13.10	13.10	13.17	13.22	13.21	13.40	13.36	13.39	13.44	13.26	13.33	13.18	13.20
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	11.82	12.13	12.47	12.48	12.74	13.17	13.68	13.28	13.44	13.37	13.23	13.31	13.30
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	12.88	12.91	12.86	12.98	12.82	12.93	12.99	13.04	12.97	12.99	13.05	13.06	13.11
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	12.87	12.88	12.99	13.00	13.08	13.12	13.11	13.29	13.32	13.10	13.22	13.33	13.52
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	13.52	13.60	13.29	13.65	13.88	13.76	14.10	13.94	13.95	14.04	14.13	13.97	13.98
DRUGS	13.54	13.66	13.80	13.86	13.76	13.90	13.98	14.02	13.99	14.05	14.11	14.10	14.15
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	9.47	9.47	9.48	9.44	9.42	9.61	9.70	9.83	9.93	9.77	9.77	9.95	9.95
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	13.49	13.47	13.32	13.18	13.18	13.59	13.67	13.55	13.57	13.49	13.48	13.45	13.48
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	15.42	15.47	15.38	15.69	15.53	15.59	15.61	15.53	14.81	15.01	15.17	15.05	15.06
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	17.94	17.90	17.72	17.13	17.68	17.93	18.30	18.14	17.88	17.89	18.04	17.84	17.94
PETROLEUM REFINING	19.14	19.22	18.95	18.00	18.91	19.46	19.91	19.72	19.23	19.20	19.39	19.17	19.33
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	8.78	8.74	8.82	8.85	8.89	8.90	8.94	9.02	9.04	9.11	9.10	9.10	9.11
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	8.37	8.30	8.35	8.34	8.25	8.48	8.40	8.62	8.71	8.55	8.61	8.62	8.71
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	8.86	8.82	8.91	8.95	9.01	8.97	9.04	9.10	9.11	9.22	9.20	9.19	9.19
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	6.73	6.91	6.90	6.79	6.89	6.98	6.98	7.04	7.03	7.04	7.05	7.18	7.13

HOURLY EARNINGS INCLUDE PAID HOLIDAYS, VACATION, AND SICK LEAVE. THEY ARE AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WORK FORCE COMPOSITION AND IN WAGE RATES.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(Thousands)

	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	4,003	4,031	3,976	-28.0	27.0
Total Employment	3,867	3,851	3,802	16.0	65.0
Total Unemployment	136	180	173	-44.0	-37.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Total	120	159	156	-39.0	-36.0
Unemployment Rate	3.4	4.5	4.4	- 1.1	- 1.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Rate	3.0	3.9	3.9	- 0.9	- 0.9

NOTE: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Method.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(Thousands)

	Apr 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed **	83.6	89.6	73.2	-6.0	10.4
Total Insured Unemployed	79.1	74.3	69.3	4.8	9.8
Male	47.1	42.3	38.8	4.8	8.3
Female	32.6	32.2	31.3	0.4	1.3
White, Not Hispanic	48.8	45.7	41.9	3.1	6.9
Black, Not Hispanic	17.1	15.0	15.3	2.1	1.8
Hispanic	12.1	12.3	11.1	-0.2	1.0
Other**	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	20.2	19.0	21.2	1.2	-1.0
Durable Goods	7.9	7.6	8.0	0.3	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	12.2	11.4	13.1	0.8	-0.9
Nonmanufacturing	58.2	54.1	47.6	4.1	10.6
Contract Construction	10.9	9.3	7.5	1.6	3.4
Trans. & Public Utilities	5.6	5.2	4.6	0.4	1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	16.9	16.2	15.7	0.7	1.2
Finance/Ins/Real Estate	3.5	3.3	2.7	0.2	0.8
Services	15.8	15.3	13.6	0.5	2.2
By Age Of Claimant					
Under 25	8.9	8.1	7.7	0.8	1.2
25 Through 34	26.5	25.5	22.7	1.0	3.8
35 Through 44	18.7	18.0	16.6	0.7	2.1
45 Through 54	12.6	12.4	11.3	0.2	1.3
55 Through 64	10.1	8.2	8.6	1.9	1.5
65 And Over	2.6	2.1	2.4	0.5	0.2
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 Weeks	9.9	8.7	9.1	1.2	0.8
3 to 4 Weeks	7.7	8.8	7.9	-1.1	-0.2
5 Through 14 Weeks	39.2	36.6	34.6	2.6	4.6
15 Weeks And Over	22.2	20.4	17.9	1.8	4.3

* Data are for claims filed for the week including the 12th of the month and are seasonally adjusted, except as noted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a 3% sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Mar[1]	Feb[2]	YEAR TO DATE[3]		
	1989	1989	1989	1988	% CHANGE
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,293	1,986	6,258	7,071	-11.5
Private Units	2,293	1,884	6,129	7,071	-13.3
Single Family	1,380	896	3,414	5,081	-32.8
Two-Family	96	92	330	432	-23.6
Three-or-Four Family	16	11	47	50	- 6.0
Five or More Family	801	885	2,365	1,508	56.8
Public Units	0	102	102	0	0
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$235,000	$169,422	$582,366	$645,503	- 9.8
New Buildings	$170,466	$125,394	$437,639	$493,211	-11.3
Additions and Alterations	$64,534	$44,028	$144,727	$152,292	- 5.0

[1] Based on reports received from 470 of 567 municipalities.
[2] Based on reports received from 485 of 567 municipalities.
[3] Does not include any late reports.
SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.
1988	Jan	3,785	±59	1.6%	178	±25	14.0%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Feb	3,809	±59	1.5%	161	±24	14.9%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
	Mar	3,802	±59	1.6%	173	±25	14.5%	4.4%	±.6	13.6%
	Apr	3,828	±59	1.5%	125	±21	16.8%	3.2%	±.5	15.6%
	May	3,817	±59	1.5%	149	±23	15.4%	3.8%	±.6	15.8%
	Jun	3,876	±58	1.5%	147	±23	15.6%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Jul	3,883	±58	1.5%	168	±25	14.9%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Aug	3,884	±58	1.5%	143	±23	16.1%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Sep	3,807	±59	1.5%	134	±22	16.4%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Oct	3,769	±59	1.6%	138	±22	15.9%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Nov	3,814	±59	1.5%	139	±23	16.5%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Dec	3,854	±59	1.5%	159	±24	15.1%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
1989	Jan	3,825	±59	1.5%	184	±26	14.1%	4.6%	±.6	13.0%
	Feb	3,851	±59	1.5%	180	±26	14.4%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Mar	3,867	±58	1.5%	136	±22	16.2%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Apr	3,818	±59	1.5%	142	±23	16.2%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	May									
	Jun									
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec									

DATA NOTES: Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 90% confidcence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus 1.645 standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 9 out of 10 cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for all years are based on 1985 CPS sample parameters.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(000)
1988 BENCHMARK

DATE	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,967.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,978.0	114,968	3,827.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1988								
Jan	121,035	4,001.0	114,055	3,850.0	6,980	151.0	5.8	3.8
Feb	121,165	3,981.0	114,273	3,841.0	6,892	140.0	5.7	3.5
Mar	120,936	3,981.0	114,129	3,825.0	6,807	156.0	5.6	3.9
Apr	121,328	3,969.0	114,660	3,826.0	6,668	143.0	5.5	3.6
May	121,203	3,945.0	114,403	3,798.0	6,800	147.0	5.6	3.7
Jun	121,524	3,957.0	115,001	3,810.0	6,523	147.0	5.4	3.7
Jul	121,658	3,969.0	115,034	3,823.0	6,624	146.0	5.4	3.7
Aug	122,000	3,976.0	115,203	3,823.0	6,797	153.0	5.6	3.8
Sep	121,984	3,973.0	115,370	3,823.0	6,614	150.0	5.4	3.8
Oct	122,091	3,963.0	115,573	3,810.0	6,518	153.0	5.3	3.9
Nov	122,510	3,978.0	115,947	3,821.0	6,563	157.0	5.4	3.9
Dec	122,563	4,043.0	116,009	3,875.0	6,554	168.0	5.3	4.2
1989								
Jan	123,428	4,046.0	116,711	3,888.0	6,716	158.0	5.4	3.9
Feb	123,181	4,043.0	116,853	3,884.0	6,328	159.0	5.1	3.9
Mar	123,264	4,010.0	117,136	3,890.0	6,128	120.0	5.0	3.0
Apr	123,659	3,977.0	117,113	3,816.0	6,546	161.0	5.3	4.0
May								
Jun								
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATORS
SERIES 1 THROUGH 36

INDICATOR SERIES	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1 Civilian Labor Force (Thou)	3383.0	3457.0	3570.0	3594.0	3593.0	3632.0	3673.0	3825.0	3839.0	3908.0	3967.0	3978.0
2 Resident Employment (Thou)	3065.0	3209.0	3323.0	3334.0	3330.0	3306.0	3385.0	3589.0	3621.0	3712.0	3806.0	3827.0
3 Resident Unemployment (Thou)	317.0	248.0	247.0	260.0	263.0	326.0	288.0	236.0	217.0	197.0	160.0	151.0
4 Labor Force Particip Rate (%)	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7	66.1	65.9
5 Employment Pop Ratio (%)	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4	63.4	63.4
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.8
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp (Thou)	2836.9	2961.9	3027.2	3060.4	3098.9	3092.8	3165.1	3329.3	3414.1	3489.9	3581.6	3648.3
8 Priv Sec Nonfarm Emp (Thou)	2332.9	2438.9	2509.4	2530.7	2569.9	2568.1	2643.9	2807.2	2883.0	2954.3	3039.8	3096.8
9 Pub Sector Emp (Thou)	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.3	524.7	521.2	522.1	531.1	535.6	541.8	551.5
10 Manufacturing Emp (Thou)	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.1	729.6	715.1	726.8	712.9	690.5	675.4	666.1
11 Construction Emp (Thou)	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.4	164.4	173.3
12 Service-Prod Ind (Thou)	1468.2	1544.3	1593.9	1636.1	1687.8	1729.0	1814.7	1947.0	2027.0	2108.3	2197.7	2255.1
13 Mfg. Prod Wrkrs (Thou)	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	457.9	440.7	429.2	425.3	419.6
14 Mfg. Workweek (Hours)	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.0
15 Aggreg Mfg. Manhours (Thou)	21268	21538	21838	20726	20449	18676	18551	18842	17971	17664	17512	17198
16 Wkly Earn. of Prod Wrkrs ($)	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.94	428.48	446.08
17 US Consumer Price Ind (82-84=100)	60.9	65.6	73.1	82.9	91.4	96.9	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5	117.0
18 Net Spendable Earnings ($ 3 Dep)	288.39	288.16	284.13	269.34	264.06	269.77	304.84	308.97	304.12	306.59	307.70	305.33
19 New Business Incorps (No)	1614.0	1698.0	1764.0	1790.0	2009.0	1867.0	2185.0	2304.0	2538.0	2761.0	2652.4	2721.6
20 Business Failures (No)	45.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	43.0	43.0	57.0	84.0	83.0	76.0	62.3	71.7
21 Elec Power Sales (Mil of KWH)	1305.0	1366.0	1383.0	1362.0	1359.0	1269.0	1282.0	1309.0	1303.0	1299.0	1300.6	1320.0
22 Total Const Contracts ($Mil)	399.7	345.3	300.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8	671.2	741.9	738.5	702.4
23 Resid Const Contracts ($Mil)	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	242.3	347.5	384.6	346.9	333.4
24 Nonres Const Contracts ($Mil)	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	215.5	221.9	252.3	293.5	230.0
25 Total Dwelling Units (No)	2354.0	2630.0	2495.0	1627.0	1526.0	1572.0	2609.0	2660.0	3555.0	3817.0	3277.0	2655.0
26 Single Family Dwell Units (No)	1599.0	1917.0	1630.0	1085.0	920.0	978.0	1664.0	1841.0	2427.0	2815.0	2364.0	1873.0
27 Multi-Family Dwell Units (No)	589.0	510.0	673.0	392.0	469.0	498.0	790.0	671.0	915.0	788.0	699.0	636.0
28 Retail Sales ($Mil)	2006.0	2312.0	2552.0	2729.0	2854.0	2985.0	3246.0	3544.0	3833.0	4193.0	4483.4	4867.9
29 Retail Sales in 82-84 $ ($Mil)	3022.0	3278.0	3307.0	3140.0	3042.0	3066.0	3431.0	3240.0	3636.0	3993.0	4106.8	4277.3
30 New Passenger Car Reg (No)	36077	34662	31275	30448	26665	27018	29171	36104	37885	45956	41316	38554
31 Wks Claimed Wkly Avg (Thou)	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9	71.2	70.5
Insured Unemp Rate (%)	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.1
32 Initial Claims Wkly Avg (No)	14458	14228	16175	16346	15029	15842	12891	11363	10758	10500	8481	8615
33 Exhaustions (No)	14881	11145	12125	13112	13686	16597	14369	12150	9644	8919	7083	6493
34 Insured Unemp in Mfg. (Thou)	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3	23.6	20.7
35 Insured Unemp in Const. (Thou)	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.0	9.0
36 Ins Unemp Priv Srv-Prod (Thou)	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9	36.4	37.4

NOTE: See pages S-1 to S-3 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks.
See appropriate pages for monthly data.